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THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

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THE LEGISLATION FARMERS WANT.

This is perhaps as appropriate a time as any, or more so, to express our views as to such Legislation as is needed by our farmers, now that the Legislature is in session. We think, as a rule, the less that the tiller or owner of the soil who claims agriculture to be his profession, has to do with politics, the better. But there is much legislation that is not politics according to the vulgar definition of the term. Every branch of industry, every sort of business, whether professional, mercantile, mechanical, manufacturing, banking, &c., require more or less special legislation to protect their particular interest, or to promote and foster their peculiar enterprise, and why should not there be legislation to protect the rights of the farmer and foster the great and grand industry in which he labors, the fruits of those labors furnishing the sustenance, the bone and sinew of all other trades, callings and avocations?

A law imposing a tax on dogs, ought to be passed, for the protection of property in sheep, one of the most useful of the domestic animals, furnishing as they do the wholesomest of food and the warmest of raiment, and other indispensable conveniences to the household comforts. Because such a law would be a source of revenue, and the State has as much right to tax dogs as to tax horses, the former being as much property as the latter; the courts so deciding. Because, not to tax dogs, is to make the tax laws unjust, because *unequal*. A. owns a horse worth \$50, and is taxed; B. owns a dog and is not taxed. Because, such a law would rid the community of all worthless dogs, as no man would pay a tax on a worthless dog, or if worthless he would be sufficiently valued by his owner to be well fed and cared for if he paid a tax on him. Because, it would encourage sheep-raising, thereby, to an enormous extent, increase the wealth of our people, it having had that effect wherever it has been tried. England, the greatest

sheep producing country in the world, has a heavy dog tax which yields a large revenue, and had no such tax until it was found that without they were taxed, sheep breeding would be abandoned, and of course turnip-growing, the two combined has made the wheat product, since the dog tax, increase from 14 to 28 and 30 bushels per acre, as the average crop of the whole kingdom. These are statistical facts. The tax is cheerfully paid although every dog is kept in kennels or tied up, except when directly under the master's eye.

Thus, sheep are protected and have become a large portion of the wealth of the farmers; turnips are grown to feed them; the land has been improved by this system until bread stuffs have doubled its amount, except, of course, in disastrous years. So would it soon be here under a stringent dog law. But we desire to see no mockery, that is not respected. Let every man be required to take out a license to keep a dog, just as he is required to do to keep a valuable horse for a special purpose. This is simple. Let the penalty for non-compliance be heavy, one-half to the informer. Let the owner or person in possession be responsible for every dog known to be on his farm for ten days without having been licensed. This would do away with the irresponsible agency of constables going around to hunt out owners and other like provisions, which have been incorporated in former local laws taxing dogs.

FENCES.

Although it has been decided that every man is bound to take care of his own stock, yet it is not fully understood by the generality of people, and the trespass of stock is in every neighborhood a fruitful source of quarrel, ill-feeling and bad-blood, and destroys the peace and harmony that should prevail among neighbors. A law simply declaring that every man shall be responsible for his stock and all damages sustained by reason of their leaving their owner's enclosure. The whole law, indeed, of Trespass, *Quare Clausum Fregit*, should

be simplified, and the party injured be enabled to obtain speedier justice and at less cost, than he can do now. The rights of land owners have been too long rendered almost nugatory by the weak and feeble protection afforded by law. The poacher laughs, the intrusive gentleman-hunter defies, and the owner of a miserable male animal, that jumps into your pastures and ruins your best and high bred stock, says in "his opinion no harm was done; *he* thinks the *cross* would prove a good one." The land-owner has no redress in point of fact. If he goes to law, it will be years before his case is tried owing to the "*laws delay*," and its "*glorious uncertainty*" renders it doubtful whether he get a verdict or not. If he does, it will be so small, it does not pay him for the time he has lost, and be out at pocket, his expenses at court and his lawyer's fee, which if he knows his business, will make the fee large, because it was a case of *fee-ling*. The pun slip out, we did not mean it.

PUBLIC ROADS.

We admit this to be a vexed question. But our legislators ought to pay more attention and give more time to this all important question than they have heretofore done. The short session is too limited. We think that it is not a bad or improper suggestion; that a premium be offered, say \$500 or \$1000 for the best *Public Road System*, incorporated in a Bill, not *Essay*, but a regular drafted law, to be submitted to the next Legislature, and the author of that Bill which received the sanction of the Legislature should receive the premium. Heretofore it has seemed impossible to concentrate public sentiment, partly because each man is wedded to his own opinion, and the consultations have been called in different places and at at different times with no fixed plans, and every one had suggestions, and Conventions have ended in nothing. Essays and Speeches will not fix the public mind like the system, written or spoken about, when it is filtered down into sections of a law. Then these several Bills could be carefully compared and digested and and the best selected or all rejected. If we mistake not it was in this way *Massachusetts* got her admirable Road System. In our opinion the system is the best; her roads are the best and kept in perfect order at less expense than those of any State we know or have read of in the Union.

TRANSPORTATION OF PRODUCE.

The question as to how far the Legislature can regulate the charges of Rail Road Companies, so long as they do not exceed their powers granted by their Charters, we refrain from expressing an opinion, but as the freight charges are so loudly complained of the great mass of our hard working

and burthened fellow citizens, we think the State should enquire into the subject and grant all the relief in their power. We would merely express our opinion that should a corporation become so powerful a monopoly as to be indifferent to the public sentiment and impose exorbitant charges upon produce amounting to a hinderance of trade, we think the Majesty of the State might be exercised in the proper adjustment of charges between the people of the State and the public carrier, confining the latter to the first and reasonable charges for the services rendered.

IMMIGRATION.

The abolition of Slavery has created a new order of things, and a new system must be organized, if we are to progress in our efforts to keep pace with the age. We have immense tracts of really good land lying idle; forests which will yield immense fortunes to the owners; the finest water power unutilized; mines rich in ores and coal untouched; hill-sides and slopes with suitable soil and clime that nature seems to have made for the vine; mountains and valleys untenanted, which should feed thousands of flocks and many herds, and innumerable acres now waste by the water-courses or by the side of the rail roads, which if cultivated skillfully would "blossom as the rose." To bring these into use and cause them to yield their enormous treasures, we must have an increase of intelligent labor accompanied with capital. We want immigrants that will bring capital as well as brains. Then our population and our resources at the same time would be increased. We have now enough of the common stuff of which labor is composed if we could use it or get it to exert itself. Nor do we want, at least, we as yet do not experience the want, of skilled mechanic labor. We have as good among us as we could get and we have as many, in all the various trades, as is wanted, and not to over-crowd so as to reduce wages below living prices. But we want small farmers from England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, France, &c., with capital enough to buy small farms of from 10 to 200 acres, and build upon them, paying for the fee-simple, not more than they pay now rent, per acre a year, to their exacting landlords. The land of superior natural fertility, to that of their mother country, where without constant nursing, the soil would become so sterile nothing could be produced. We want skilled horticultural labor, miners, herds-men, shepherds, woodmen, dairy-men and women, cooks, grooms, &c. These are the classes of men that we desire to have immigrate among us, not the depraved and idle, nor the half-starved ignorant common laborer. The men and women wanted

are such as will add to our capital, improve our waste places; utilize our forests and water-powers, open our mines; take proper care of our flocks, our cattle, and horses; cover our uncultivated fields with fruits and vegetables; and last, though perhaps most important, the wine-makers and cheese-makers and butter-makers, to aid us in building up and establishing those three industries which wherever carried on to any extent have proved a blessing to those connected with them and sources of immense wealth, adding to the revenues of the State while building up fortunes for the owners.

To secure such a class or classes of immigrants, various plans have been adopted but proved failures. It seems to us that the only plan would be for the State to appropriate a sufficient sum, and send out a reliable, accredited agent to Europe, who would likely be popular with such people, and who would advertise in their local papers, lecture, speak, converse privately, visit the houses and thoroughly enlighten such as he deemed would be suitable for the places or position or localities he designed for them. If through his exertions a half million of gold was expended in purchase of our lands and three or five hundred souls added to our population, per annum, among them would be the class of persons just enumerated, five, ten or twenty thousand dollars would be well expended by the State. The person selected should go as a sort of Envoy from Maryland, and his expenses of travel, printing, procurement of rooms for meetings, entertainments, &c., would cost considerable, and therefore, a liberal allowance should be provided, beside allowing him a secretary to help him with his correspondence, &c. But we will not go further into details. We make the suggestion, and leave it to the wisdom of our rulers, of whom it is but bare justice to say, they have at all times, been aided nobly by the representatives from Baltimore city, when it was made apparent to them in what manner by *appropriations* they could aid and cherish agriculture, they have generously and promptly responded, if they have failed to pass laws which might have been equally advantageous.

HEREFORDS FOR BEEF.—Mr. W. W. Aldrich of Elyria, O., writes to the *Michigan Farmer* that the best fat steer ever shown at the Northern Ohio Fair, at Cleveland, was a Hereford shown by J. Langhorn of that city, in competition with several Short-Horn steers, taking first prize over all, and selling for \$15 per 100 pounds. A. Abbott of Westfield, N. Y., sold a four year old cow to a Titusville, Pa., butcher, the week before Christmas, that weighed 2,025 pounds, and sold for 8½ cents per pound, or \$167 06. The cow is a grade Hereford, and has raised two calves.

SEWAGE, AND "SEWAGE FARMING."

We find in the December No. of the *Polytechnic Bulletin*, a valuable article on "*sewage farming*," from which we shall extract some data, which will sustain our assumptions and statements on the subject of sewage.

The immense waste, which the growth of our cities and populous towns is perpetually augmenting, of the most scarce and the most costly elements of fertility in cultivated soil, in the form of fecal matter, has long been to us a cause of deep regret. The prevention of this waste, and the utilization of these invaluable substances, has enlisted the attention of the most far seeing and scientific men of the world for many years.

A great variety of plans and systems have been tested in various countries, most of which have, however, proved too expensive for general use. The best, and most popular of all, has now been in use for several years, and where it has been judiciously organized, and scientifically conducted, it has been found to be immensely profitable, and at the same time most satisfactory in its hygienic influences.

We refer to the sewage system, and sewage farming. The early advocates of this system met with great opposition at first and even the most intelligent medical men claimed that it must necessarily be pernicious to the salubrity of the district of country where a large amount of fecal matter in solution was used for surface irrigating a large extent of country, as it was proposed to do, and which has since been done to an immense extent; with what results, it will be our purpose to consider.

A few years since a committee of the British Association for the advancement of science, held a meeting at Merthyr Tydfil, in Wales, for the purpose of investigating the sewage works of that city, which were constructed after plans furnished by an eminent engineer.

In the official report, the Medical officer of the Board of Health of that city says, "Much discussion has recently arisen, as to the supposed injurious effects which result from the use of vegetable food of men and animals, when that food was grown on land watered by sewage. * * * It is well known, that for three summers and two winters, large quantities of vegetables have been grown on land specially prepared and watered by the strained sewage from this town, and also that large supplies of green food for animals have been obtained therefrom. The use of these vegetables and grasses by men and animals for so long a period, would certainly, by this time, have shown some evidence of evil consequences assumed to result from the mode of growth.

It has been my duty carefully to watch the mode

of culture, and to note any unfavorable signs, but so far from being able to discover any such, I can with confidence point out to you certain facts which show that the assumed perniciousness of the vegetables so grown is without any basis of truth.

The number of cabbages grown on the filtration and irrigation areas, during the last thirty months is tens of thousands.

All have been consumed by the inhabitants of Merthyr and the neighborhood.

Tried by these two tests, the use of fresh fodder grown on sewage manured lands, by milk giving animals, and of vegetables similarly grown, by human beings; the experience of the population of the town and neighborhood demonstrate the perfect salubrity of the vegetable food so grown."

Not only is sewage irrigation approved by the highest English authority, Dr. Carpenter, but he claims that it is the only system worthy of approval.

Dr. Carpenter says, "the disposal of town sewage by irrigation is the safest way of dealing with it, and the only way in water closet towns of preventing pollution in the water of the streams and harbors.

"It is a sanitary advantage to a dense population to have a well conducted sewage farm in close proximity.

"It is a means by which the produce of the soil may be quadrupled, and milk and vegetables being thus cheapened, may be brought within the reach of a class who now rarely get them." * * * *

The London Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society visited last summer, Breton's farm, on which the greater portion of the sewage of the town of Romford is utilized.

This farm contains 121 acres, and the visitors were struck with the variety and luxuriance of the crops, when the extreme natural poverty of the soil is considered. Cereals and small fruits are grown on this land. Strawberries appeared to thrive wonderfully on the liquid manure; and were pronounced by the visitors of exceedingly fine flavor.

This farm is located about three miles from the town, and the sewage, some 240,000 gallons per diem flows by gravitation into settling pits, from which it flows into a chamber, out of which the fluid is pumped by an eight horse power engine, to a sufficient height to flow by means of "carriers," or channels, to all parts of the farm.

The members remarked on the great luxuriance of the crops, the absence of offensive odors, and the purity of the water flowing from the under-drains.

The results are such as can only follow intelligent and scientific sewage cultivation. We might site numerous accounts of the very satisfactory results of sewage farming in every respect, in fact,

we know of none, where it has been judiciously conducted, that it has not been most satisfactory.

We would suggest the propriety of the Commissioners for Improving the Condition of the Harbor and Basin, investigating the practicability of conveying, or forcing the sewage of our city across the South Branch of the Patapsco to some site in Anne Arundel county, having a proper elevation, from which the dilute sewage could be led in surface conduits, by natural flow, and thus be made to irrigate and fertilize a large area now devoted to trucking.

It would seem to be vastly more judicious than, at probably about the same cost, to conduct the sewage of our city a greater distance, and finally deposit that which might so readily and so certainly be made a perpetual source of great revenue, into the bay, where all would be wasted.

Hoping that the above will enlist public attention in this very important subject, we submit it for the benefit of producer and consumer alike.

RECLAIMING UNSIGHTLY PLACES.

The editor of the *Peninsular News*, Milford, Del. in passing through that State has noticed divers improvements, among which is the following:—

We passed a farm the other day which we have known since our earliest boyhood and was struck with the marked improvement in its general appearance wrought since we last seen it. The transformation was thus accomplished: An unsightly ravine made up into one of the fields, almost up to the barnyard. This was grown up thickly with bush and bramble, obstructing the view and in every way sadly detracted from the appearance of the place. There was but little water in it but this was spread over the surface for several rods, on either side of the little central stream. The entire piece of land, some three acres perhaps in all, was worse than worthless. The place had lately changed hands, and the owner determined to abate the nuisance. He had first brambled off the briars, cut away the dwarfed wood, cut a three foot ditch through the middle of the "branch" with a few lateral furrows so that the land on either side of the main ditch was dried out, so that it could be grubbed and plough, and planted this last spring in corn. The stalks showed that the yield was a good one. The whole process had been so inexpensive that the owner considered the first crop had repaid for all the expenditure.

The land is thoroughly reclaimed, and is now about the most valuable on the place.

How many such unsightly places are suffered to remain from generation to generation marring the appearance of otherwise handsome farms, for the want of little pluck and enterprise on the part of the owners.

Agricultural Calendar.

FARM WORK FOR MARCH.

The first month of Spring has come. Blustering windy *March* comes with mild days to cheer and with dark, stormy days to threaten and to warn the farmer, that he must be up and ready to embrace every opportunity to advance his work, so that during the sunshine he may provide against the effects of the storm. Now commences the toils and cares devolving on the husbandman, in planning, and executing the farm work for the year. He must determine to perform both physical and brain-work; be diligent in his business, give his personal attention to every operation as it progresses which will stimulate the industrious and deter the idle hands employed; he must set the example of neatness, care, and regularity and punctuality; firmness and decision in having every order executed at the right moment and in the right way; he must do all this if he desires to crown his hopes with success and show that "farming will pay."

It is presumed he has all his implements in order, new ones purchased and old ones in repair. His Seeds and Fertilizers on hand. His teams in good condition and ready for the labors of the year. If these preliminaries to a sure success are not already they should, speedily, be provided. We venture in the outset for the year, this advice; *plant no crop unless highly manured and the land well prepared for the seed; cultivate not an acre more than can be kept free from weeds and worked thoroughly.*

With these remarks we proceed to talk of the duties that are proper to be performed this month, subject of course to the state of the weather and condition of the land.

TOBACCO.

The tobacco beds have been made during the fine days of January and February, we presume, but if not, there is abundance of time during this month; a sunny *St. Patrick's* day is a good time to sow,—the plants will be early enough. But if the weather or other causes prevent sowing before the 20th, we would advise that the seed intended for sowing be mixed with damp sand, put in a bag and buried in the ground, so that they will have begun germination by the time they are sown, and thus some three weeks of time saved. They soon come up. They must not however have sprouted, although we have seen seed, a large proportion of which had so far advanced as to be bursted and the germ of the plant displayed, sown and came up well.

Stripping, has been nearly completed we suppose, as we had for weeks, this season favorable weather for the purpose. This work should be got over as soon as it can be, and the crop put in "*condition*," ready for packing when it has sustained the effects of hot weather which will give it that sweet odor that all sound, well "*conditioned*" tobacco has, and which the buyers love to inhale. Planters must not be discouraged by the low prices and dull demand at present; it must sell, and at good prices, before long. The judicious, careful, and painstaking Planter has a "*good time coming*" for his favorite crop. This is our candid opinion, and we base it upon the signs of the times and the laws that regulate trade.

OATS.

Sow oats at the earliest moment, but be careful that the land is not too wet as the winds of March will bake it like bricks. As to culture, &c., of this crop, we refer the reader to the last number of our journal.

SEEDS.

The sowing of Clover Seed should progress; sow also, *orchard grass, red top, Rye-grass*, one or all, the more sorts the better will be the future pasture. If clover is sown alone we advise not less than 12 lbs. per acre. If clover and orchard grass be sown together, 10 lbs. of clover and 1 bushel of orchard grass seed will be enough. It requires the same quantity of *rye grass* seed per acre, as *orchard grass*. The two grasses resemble each other very much to the general observer. Sow only when the air is still and harrow lightly; if the land be light, roll after harrowing in the seed. If the ground be hard, use a heavier harrow or weight than the light one. If the ground has not already been plastered, sow a bushel over the newly sown seed. Should the weather prove dry, after sowing for a week or so, roll by all means, so as to compress the earth about the seeds, thus giving them protection and some moisture.

FENCING AND CLEANING THE FIELDS.

Go on with the work of fencing until completed and clean up the field for cultivation, removing all obstacles in the way of good plowing and clean, deep culture. Fill up the gullies, open the drains and ditches and blind all the low wet places, or such spots likely to hold water long enough to damage the crop.

CORN.

Go on with the plowing and preparing the land, intended for corn, in the best manner. If the weather proves good, early next month corn may be planted with advantage in this region. See that the field be fertile or well manured, and if possible fed with a good dose of phosphates. Secure prime

seed. This is very essential to the product. This valuable crop will be more remunerative it is predicted than it has been for years. But it will never pay the slovenly farmer if neglected and not highly fertilized for it is a voracious feeder, it may grow under the influence of seasonable weather to look luxuriant, but it will not yield grain in like proportion to its appearance: Corn will never pay, producing four or even five barrels per acre, but does, when the product is from ten to fifteen. The latter quantity can be made easily by proper cultivation and manure.

PLOWING.

The corn ground having been broken up, now comes fallowing for tobacco. Plowing is an art, but may with attention be performed by any one who has the strength and common sense. Let the furrows be straight and evenly turned; a level depth of furrow, if deeper in one part than another, let the deepest be *where the land is stiff and hard on the knolls or where it is liable to wash*. Deep plowing prevents washing. See that the lazy plowman does not skip the hard places and only skim the clayey knolls. Do not plow when the land is wet. Better be a month behind time than ruin the land and have your labor thrown away beside.

POTATOES.

Plant some this month, and before doing so read and reflect on what we said of this crop, second in value only to corn, in our March number of *last* year. We can add nothing to it. If you do not coincide with us write to us and give your reasons. We shall be glad to hear from you. It is only by interchange of opinions and facts that the truth can be arrived at. We call your attention to the excellent article of *Gardineire*, in the February number of *Maryland Farmer*, on this subject.

BROOD SOWS.

If it has been properly managed, the sows should bring their pigs this month. Let them be to themselves a week or ten days before they are expected to pig, keep the pen clean, feed well, but not very high, and let them have a good bed of leaves or cut straw, with plenty of water.

SHEEP.

Look well to your ewes, and shelter from storms and severely cold nights; those expecting to lamb very soon, had better be put by themselves and each night under a shed or in a barn. The lambs saved will more than pay the cost. Give them salt regularly and some meal or turnips daily, or both would be better. See to it yourselves, do not leave it to Dick or Tom.

STOCK OF ALL KINDS.

This is a trying month on all stock and they re-

quire great attention and extra feed. *Young stock* want a little grain and more good hay.

Horses, begin to shed their coats and require good grooming, with good keep, salt and ashes in equal quantities, given them twice a day. If they fail in appetite or spirits, tie a piece of assæfedita in a rag and nail in the bottom of the trough. Let them have a run in the fields often.

Milk Cows, about to calve, require close attention, better and more long food, with the addition of slops, made of bran and meal, or an allowance of roots.

BARLEY.

Let us ask our friends to try the growing of this excellent grain. Sow as early as you can, manure highly unless the ground be rich. It requires rich land. It is sown like oats after corn—we think it will suit this region. We tried it, twenty-five years ago, was much pleased with it and would have continued to grow it, but at that time there was about here, little or no sale for it, now it is in demand at a higher price than rye.

PLASTER.

Sow plaster in moist, still weather, over wheat, clover and meadows. If you can, sow salt at the rate of three bushels to one or two of plaster, well mixed. You will never regret the operation, especially on your grass lards. It is said to brighten and stiffen the straw of grain, and render the grain plumper and less liable to disease.

MANURES.

Haul out manure whenever you get the chance. Spread it as hauled and sow plaster over it to fix the ammonia as fast as it is given out. Save all the ashes, soot, poultry and pigeon house gatherings and compost the whole with one part plaster, and add to these four times the quantity of rich dried earth or woods earth not too damp. Turn over the mixture often and get it well manipulated, that you may have an invaluable article to be put in your corn hills, about a gill in a hill, on the poorer spots of the field, or if you can have enough for the whole crop so much the better; we never saw earth too rich for any field crop, unless the *parsnip* may come under that head. It is said, and our experience tells us it is so, that on rich land the *parsnip* will not grow straight and free from side rootlets. So you may leave out the *parsnip* patch, while you are spreading lavishly the manures.

ROOT CROPS.

It is now admitted that it is the part of good farming to cultivate roots in proportion to the amount of your stock. We therefore suggest, that at once you manure say one, two or three acres very heavily, and plow deep, very deep, and get in good order with the harrow, for sugar Beet or Mangolds.

Ruta Baga. The two first to be sown next month, and the last in June. Turnips may be sown in August, when you can manure for them and with less preparation make a heavy crop. A gentleman in *Georgia*, at State Fair, at *Atlanta* last November, took the premium for 1550 bushels, the product of one acre. He had 25 acres in turnips and the whole averaged 1000 bushels per acre. His mode of culture was this, he cut his clover in April, when the second crop had grown he turned it under, sowed peas, when they got up so as to begin to bloom, they were turned down, 1500 lbs. of *South Carolina Phosphate* and 4000 bushels of stable manure spread over the field; harrowed and plowed until all was incorporated and then sowed two lbs. of seed to the acre, and the result was that enormous yield. But he plowed his land ten inches deep. It shows too what green manures will do, for the Phosphate and stable manure was a small quantity for twenty five acres. It is true his warm climate allowed to cut his hay in March and early April. But we could pasture our clover until May, then let it grow to June, plow it under, sow peas, turn these under first of August and sow the turnips by the 20th, which is ample time. Suppose some of our friends try a few acres this year.

ORCHARDS AND TREES.

This and the next month are suitable for planting trees. Do not neglect to set out fruit, ornamental and forest trees. You will never regret paying great attention to this branch of horticulture, and if you should not live to enjoy them, your children or successors will thank you and no doubt will praise your industry and bless your memory. Neglect not to trim your fruit trees, shorten in your peach trees and examine about the roots; destroy the worms, and place a quart of slacked lime around each tree. Apple and other fruit trees require but little pruning. Each tree should be well worked about and highly manured; if the land be poor use tobacco stalks or lime and salt about them. All these together would be best. Prune your grapes if you have not done so before, it is not too late as our experience tells us. In trimming grapes don't spare the knife, cut away until you think you have ruined them, but prune by some guide or rule. Then work about them, and mulch well with coal ashes. We tried it one year and never had such a crop of grapes before. If we mistake not it is reported by our accomplished correspondent *Wicomito* that the coal ashes were thrown around a plum tree which had always lost its fruit, but that year it was loaded with luscious fruit. Horticulturists in the country should experiment more. One word about buying fruit trees: never buy from peddlers,

for you are sure to be cheated, either in getting different fruit from what you ordered or in getting inferior, stunted trees. Get only from reliable nurserymen, where you will get them true and good, and cheaper, because you get them from *first-hands*. The same is true of seeds and fertilizers.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—Com. Watts states that the operations of the statistical division of the Agricultural Department are becoming year by year, more accurate and comprehensive. In order to ascertain the condition of the growing crops, regular correspondence has been established with 1,600 counties, which include nearly all of much importance in production. The importance of "agricultural statistics," says the Commissioner, "is indicated by the constantly increasing value of our agricultural exports, which, in the fiscal year of 1872 amounted to the magnificent sum of \$406 394-254, including \$1,773,716 for living animals, \$75,237,133 for products, \$84,751,688 for breadstuffs, \$182,988,835 for cotton and cotton products, \$15,240,872 for wool in its various forms, and \$46,352-010 for oils, vegetables, tobacco and miscellaneous products of agriculture, either raw or extended."

THE VALUE OF SUNFLOWERS.

We would call the attention of farmers at this time to the value of sunflowers as a crop, and enumerate some of their values, and uses. In the first place, the flowers abound in honey, and furnish food for bees. The seeds contain oleaginous matter, and yield oil at the rate of one gallon to the bushel, which is but little inferior to olive oil. One acre will produce fifty bushels of seed. It is also valuable food for horses and poultry. It has been used for bread by the American Indians and also in Portugal. The leaves are excellent fodder for cattle. The stalks while growing may be utilized as bean poles where they are scarce and difficult to be obtained, and dry may be used as roofing, or set up against a fence to form a wind break. They contain a large amount of potash, and are excellent for kindling. The seed has also been recommended for fuel. The reputation of the growing sunflower to absorb miasmatic vapors and preventing fever and ague, is well known.

THE OLDEST HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Some newspapers have taken Mr. Wilder to task because he said the Pennsylvania was the oldest Horticultural Society. New York Horticultural Society is said to be the oldest founded in 1820; but the claim of the Pennsylvania Society is, that it is the oldest existing one. The *Gardener's Monthly* says Mr. Wilder is right.

GARDEN WORK.

If you desire to enjoy the luxury of a good garden this year and to supply your family with what are absolute necessities to comfort and health, go to work at once, when the weather and condition of the ground permit. If you heeded our advice given last autumn, your beds are in good order and require but little work for the reception of the plants and seeds. If you neglected the garden, then no time is to be lost; for, it should be first thoroughly cleaned up, and highly manured with well rotted manure, stable and barn-yard mixed, or either, with a dressing of plaster. Then nicely prepare the beds for different articles. Trim the small fruits and shrubbery. Work the Currant, Raspberry, Blackberry and Gooseberry borders and give a good mulching of coarse stable manure.

HOT BEDS AND COLD FRAMES.

Prepare these about the middle of the month. See the March number of the Maryland Farmer for last year for full direction how to make and manage them, with full illustrations. Cold Frames, have no bottom heat, relying on the sun for heat; they are like hot beds with glass but only set on the bed, with manure piled around on the outside. They can be made for seeds the first of next month but are very useful now, to force lettuce plants if you have any left from the fall sowing, or to force a few cabbage plants. In the hot-bed, or even a box in the kitchen window, sow early cabbage, lettuce, egg-plant, pepper and tomato. We advise the *Early York Cabbage* and *Winning stadt*. *Early Drumhead Lettuce*; *New York Egg-Plant*; *Genl. Grant* tomato, or *Trophy*, which is the best known, but a little behind the *Grant* in ripening.

PEAS.

Tom Thumb's and *Saxon's Alpha Onion sets* and *Seed*. *Parsnip*, *Carrot*, *Salsify*, *Egyptian Beet*, *Spinach*, *Radish* and *Endive*, should all be sown as soon as the ground is fit to work nicely and can be got in good order.

CORN.

If the weather be favorable may be planted. Get a good variety of sugar or sweet corn.

SNAP BEANS.

The same may be said as of corn. The best of all is the *White Wax* or *Butter*. Pods pulpy, yellow and stringless, very rich and marrowy.

POTATOES.

Make a bed very rich with manure, ashes and plaster and plant the earliest moment. Hog's hair is good for the hills or trenches, the other manure may be also put in the hills and the ashes and plaster strewn on top. Plant *Early Rose*.

SEED TURNIPS—Set out.

SEED ONIONS—Set these out.

CABBAGE STALKS,

For sprouts, may be planted in rows, and scatter a little staw or corn fodder over them if danger of severe frost.

SEED CABBAGE AND BEETS, &c.,

May be set out if the weather is mild toward the end of the month.

HORSE RADISH.

Plant a bed of this valuable vegetable.

ASPARAGUS.

Dress the old beds and set out a bed of *Conover's Colossal*. You cannot have too much. It sells high in market. It is healthy and indispensable. All that is wanted is to have beds deeply spaded, made very rich, use salt freely and set the plant fifteen inches apart each way. Keep the beds free from weeds and grass. It is the easiest thing in the world to grow superior *Asparagus*. Every body likes it and it comes early in the season. No garden is complete without *Asparagus* beds.

SAGE, THYME, PARSLEY, SWEET BASIL,

All may be planted out, or seeds sown thinly in small beds. Sow in shallow trenches; pat the bed with the back of the spade and keep clear of grass; plant out in rows four inches apart next July (except *Parsley*, that may remain in the bed) and you will have a fine supply in September or October for drying.

STRAWBERRY

Beds, should be cleared of rubbish, worked, and manured; then mulched with straw, or corn stalks or tobacco stalks. If with straw, let it be clean and dry and put poles on it until it has settled down so the wind will not disturb it. Should it be dry weather, water freely, occasionally about the roots, not the plant when in blossom, or you may injure the bloom and prevent the setting the fruit—100 plants will give more fruit and more satisfaction if well cared for than 1000 plants neglected, as is most generally the case. Keep the runners cut close, except from such plants you may wish to propagate. Most people plant too many and having so many, neglect them because they have more than they can properly attend to, and thus they never have any, or a few indifferent ones.

SEEDS.

Whatever you do, do not sow indifferent seeds or set out poor plants or trees. Avoid tree peddlers and the seeds sold by unreliable persons. Send at once to such seed men as are known to grow seeds or buy from the best seed growers in this country and Europe. You cannot have fine vegetables or fruits, unless you have the best sorts of seeds, plants and trees. When you find a good sort of any variety, that suits your soil and locality, stick to until by trying a small quantity of some new variety you find something better. We would not advise you to go too deeply into the novelties that are yearly heralded with a flourish of trumpets and high sounding names,

For the Maryland Farmer.

UNDERDRAINS AND THEIR CONSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF A VARIETY OF MATERIAL.

CHAPTER TWO.

No investment in high farming has given a better return to the improver than that expended in underdraining, when the engineering of the drains and the execution of the work has been skillfully performed—yet there is no branch of improved husbandry known to the writer, in which there has been so large a proportion of the amount expended in it, so uselessly squandered.

Nor is it strange that such disappointment and loss in the result attained, and such waste of labor and material as has occurred, when every operation connected with the work has been conducted in utter ignorance of the principles involved. Effective, economical draining, involves the possession of much scientific knowledge, both in the engineering, and the execution of the drains; and that knowledge to be exact and reliable, must have been acquired in the field. It cannot be derived from any amount of study in the class room, any more than the skillful and proper use of the plow or the axe can be there acquired.

With an experience of near forty years, more or less every year, the writer still finds in his practice, new and difficult features, in mastering which he is obliged to feel his way, and not unfrequently feels the want of more experience to enable him most economically to meet the new and difficult conditions that have never before presented themselves in all the variety of circumstances connected with his previous experience in draining. Hence, it is not strange that failure should attend the attempt of such as have undertaken such complex work without any experience. I find that a large proportion of the work of underdraining that has been executed in my field of labor, has usually been engineered and executed by ignorant Irish and German laborers, who boast of such large experience in the work, that the equally, or more ignorant employer readily consents to make Pat, or Hanse not only chief engineer, but the entire corps of construction as well. These self-styled professional ditchers have little difficulty in convincing their employers that no spirit level is needed, other than the water flowing in the ditch, and that a "*pick, shovel and a garden line*" constitute a full set of ditcher's instruments.

The labor performed and the material used may be two, or ten fold over what was required in the execution of the work, but so long as neither em-

ployer nor employed know any better than what they are doing, the ignorance of both is blissful. But when in the sequel, after all the expenditure, the aim is not reached, and the slough remains to a great extent, and it has only changed to a "*slough of despair*," the conviction is thoroughly established that "underdraining is a humbug," and book farmers have overrated it, as they do everything else.

Numerous instances of this character have come under the observation of the writer, and on investigation, it was very evident that there was not required but a small portion of the labor and expense applied, to have effected a complete success under the circumstances—which I have proved by undertaking the work by contract, with a guarantee; but frequently, not without much importunity, as the failure in the first instance, had produced thorough discouragement.

TWO DISTINCT VARIETIES OF UNDERDRAINING.

The class of underdraining which has been attempted to the greatest extent in this country, is that of draining interval, and swamp lands; which may very frequently be effected by simply providing a proper open ditch in the lowest portion of the tract; and by cutting marginal underdrains in the base of adjacent dry land, having a water bearing sub-stratum, which discharges its water at or near the base of the lateral slopes, and at the margin of the wet land, thus rendering it too wet even for profitable pasturage.

In this class of draining, it often occurs that a single underdrain, properly located, and sunk to a proper depth, will intercept all the veins of water before they have reached the surface, and discharge them into the open stream, which is all that is required to effect sufficient drainage. There are, however, cases where these marginal underdrains alone, sunk to the maximum depth admissible in maintaining their proper discharge, only partially drain the land between them and the open stream. The water bearing stratum is frequently wavy, and contorted, and being overlaid with an impervious stratum, all the water veins are confined to the porous stratum beneath, which may be a great depth below the bottom of the marginal drain described, at some points, hence the veins cannot be intercepted by them, but it flows on and crops out in the midst of the interval, and ere it reaches the bank of the stream.

In these cases the marginal drain cannot remove the water flowing in this stratum, but other special drains are to be provided; and from the fact that the stratum is tortuous, and irregular in its course, no amount of skill, experience, or judgment can reliably guide the engineer in the location of such

drains as shall be least expensive, and yet effective.

I have, however, struck upon a cheap system of reconnaissance, which I will explain.

I surround the spring, the source and directions of which I desire to ascertain, with small pits, which I make at intervals of a few feet, in concentric lines of varied radius; and it is usual to intercept the vein, or veins, by this method, at a depth below the surface from which it may be taken in and underdrain to the proper place of discharge, and the drainage of the particular spot may thus be accomplished. But it not unfrequently occurs that no veins are intercepted in the process of reconnaissance described, and it proves that the vein occasioning the wet spot to be reclaimed, rises perpendicularly from the water bearing stratum, several feet below the surface.

In such cases, when the condition of the veins is once determined, the removal of the water by an underdrain of a depth to properly dry the surface is very simple. I would state in this connection, that in cases of this kind, even if a greater length of drain should be required to effect it, it is preferable, if feasible, to discharge such intermediate underdrains into the marginal one, rather than into the central open ditch. As a rule, it is judicious to avoid numerous discharges of underdrains into the stream, or open ditch, on account of the fact (as stated in a previous chapter) that the discharges of the underdrains are more subject to casualty and destruction at this point, than at any other.

Interval lands requiring underdraining, are generally of an alluvial, and porous character, and when the spring water which rendered them wet is intercepted, and conducted away subterraneously, no further drainage is required. Soil so located is apt to contain a large amount of the elements of fertility, it having long been a deposit of the vegetable matter from adjacent higher lands, hence its productive value is generally much greater than the same area of higher land in the vicinity.

THE OTHER CLASS OF UNDERDRAINING.

Tenacious clay soils, that are not sufficiently rolling to be properly surface drained naturally, are often so much improved in their productive power by underdraining, that it has, in some instances, given a good return for an expenditure of 150 to 200 dollars per acre in underdraining them.

The *modus operandi* by which to drain such lands, is entirely different from that described as the proper mode of draining common interval land, that is springy.

It is often found necessary to place the under-

drains as near each other as every 15 to 20 feet, over the entire surface.

I have had several cases of soil of this character to drain, where it was not only almost entirely impervious to water, but there was no fall of note in the surface, and this condition existed over an extensive area. Under such circumstances, careful engineering was required in order to secure and avail of all the fall. It is almost impossible to execute drainage in such soils in extremes of wetness and dryness: but by availing of the medium condition, I have found it practicable to perform the work periodically, with great facility and convenience.

If the area to be drained is large, it is generally necessary to provide one or more open ditches, but they should be avoided as far as practicable.

When required, such open ditches are properly the preliminary work: and in order that they may serve in surface drainage, as well as in providing a discharge for the underdrains, the soil excavated should, in case the field is nearly a level plane, be none of it deposited on the margin of the ditches as it would obstruct surface drainage.

It not unfrequently occurs that there are within the area to be drained, basins lower than the adjoining land on all sides, and if practicable to haul to them, the earth removed in the construction of the open ditch, may be deposited in them, and thus bring up their grade so that they shall no longer form stagnant pools, and they may thereby be made as productive as any other portion of the tract.

As urged in a previous chapter on this subject, the banks of the open drains should have a very gentle slope.

J. WILKINSON,

*Rural Architect, Landscape Gardener, and
Consulting Agriculturist, Baltimore, Md.*

NIGHT SOIL.

Night soil is a valuable and extremely powerful manure, richer in nitrogen than horse or cow dung. It should be deodorized before using, by sulphate of iron or powdered charcoal. The use of charcoal for deodorizing night soil is attended with peculiar advantages, as it is of itself, from causes not entirely ascertained, one of the best auxiliary manures known to agriculture. Wherever charcoal is present to a considerable amount in the soil, there grapes and all kinds of fruits flourish luxuriantly and mildew is unknown. Charcoal and gypsum are the best deodorizers of night soil, as they both fix the ammonia. Lime should never be used with night soil, nor indeed in composting of any animal excrements, as it drives off the ammonia. As before stated, plants take up their food in the liquid and gaseous condition, which of itself shows conclusively that the urine of all animals should be given to the soil.—*Canada Farmer*,

THE DAIRY.

LONG-TABLE TALK ON DAIRY MATTERS.

TALK NO. II.

ON TEMPERATURE OF CREAM.

As there is a proper temperature at which to weld iron and steel, to time a watch, to unite carbon and iron into a product which is the handmaid of civilization, to temper steel at a hundred different temperatures for a hundred different purposes, to print calicoes, to condense milk, to dry gunpowder, to varnish a carriage, to make porcelain and pottery, to unite silica with the oxides for glass, to dry fruit, to vaporize india rubber, to fuse copal and oil, to vivify ova in hatching-boxes, to determine specific gravity, to produce fermentation, to combine the mystic agents in the materia medica, to decompose disintegrate and compound; as in the sciences and in all the arts, temperature is a potent master in the struggle for success, so also in the operations of the dairy must its teachings be investigated and obeyed, and he is a wise husbandman and she is a wise house wife who does not disregard them.

We will give an item or two of personal experience: one day last year we found our dairy maid worried under the pressure of a three hours unsuccessful churning and an approaching dinner time: another churning was ready which it was necessary to get rid of the same day, and lo! mid day was at hand and no signs of butter were visible in the first lot: she had prepared her cream and churn as she "always used to" and yet "something had got into it." We dipped our bulb-thermometer into it and found the cream nearly 70° F. That lot of cream was removed from the churn and cooled: the other portion of the cream was put in the churn at a lower temperature, some attention paid to keep it from getting too warm, and an hours work brought the butter. The first lot was then put in and in a short time we brought the butter on that also.

Now, this woman had made butter on the old plan for a score or two of years, without any of the "modern inventions" to trouble her, and yet the "old plan" was found wanting, and after we had regulated the temperature of the cream a few times before the churnings and she had seen the good results—butter from 40 to 60 minutes—her faith in the "little tools" became so strong she actually thought she could not *skim* the milk properly unless we were present to *regulate the temperature*.

One more: circumstances brought about a

change of help in our dairy department, and the new force began one morning to churn: dinner time came but the butter did not: we said nothing: one hand was kept at the crank during the dinner hour and after it, until supper time, by rotation of the force: bed time was at hand but the butter was not: we learned next morning that the butter had put in an appearance at 11 o'clock P. M.

We thought this enough for a lesson, and afterwards used our thermometer so effectually that our departure from home was met by the query, will you be back in time for the next churning?

And these are common instances which show the time lost in every family from inattention to temperature, to be sufficient to keep it well supplied with bulb thermometers.

Leaving for another paper the bearings of temperature upon the milk house, water and milk, we proceed to the making of butter.

Milk is a mixture of butter, casein and water, the latter containing several salts and lactin, (sugar of milk.) The butter is held suspended in the milk by the caseous or cheesy matter, and the whey with which it is incorporated.

The particles of butter in milk are minute globules—2500 of an inch in diameter.

When milk stands for some time the lighter particles of butter rise to the surface, constituting with other ingredients, cream, the agitation of which results in the aggregative of semi-solid particles of fat butter, and this separation may be more quickly and better performed when the cream is at the proper temperature before and during the operation of churning.

In the Swedish butter factories a temperature of 57° to 60° has been found the most suitable for making butter, but this depends somewhat on quality of the cream, the season, and the temperature of the air.

Willard's Dairy Husbandry considers 50° to 60° the best temperature for the cream in churning, another writer gives 62° as the result of 22 years experience.

David Z. Evans recommends 60°.

The Scottish method is to keep the cream (after it is skimmed and before churning,) constantly at 60° in the cream pail.

One writer gives a range of 58° to 70°, and in winter 62° to 63°.

The temperature of cream should never rise over 66°, writes another.

In these statements we have a range of twenty degrees: the *mean* temperature of all this testimony would be nearly right, but we will give our experience and one cause for this difference of opinion,

In summer, there is more oil and less hard fat in the composition of butter, the proportion being sixty parts oil to forty of fat, and a temperature of 60° will be found the proper one for the cream and this temperature must be kept uniform; in winter there is more hard fat and less oil in butter, the proportion being sixty of fat to forty of oil, and we have found it best to scald the churn to warm it before receiving the cream, which should also be warmed to 60° before putting in the churn: it will gradually rise to 65° but should not exceed that: at this figure butter will usually come in forty to sixty minutes; in warming the cream place near a stove, frequently turning the vessel, or put the vessel in another vessel containing water warm enough for the purpose.

To increase or diminish the temperature of the cream, hot or cold water should not be put into the cream, but the change effected by external applications of heat or hot water, or cold water to the vessel containing the cream.

TEMPERATURE IN CHEESE MAKING.

The following is the formula of Geo. W. Davis, fancy cheese maker, and is given as the result of seven years' experience:

The night's milk is placed in the vats, cold water having run around the same for some time to cool the tin and boxes: the agitators are set to work and when the milk is brought to 80° a portion of the water is turned off; the agitators remain at work all night; the morning's milk being added the heat is raised to 82° when the rennet is added in sufficient quantities to coagulate the milk in 20 minutes; in about one hour it is cut one way with the knife and left till the whey makes its appearance when it is cross-cut with the horizontal knife; then the heat is applied and as soon as the bottom of the vat is warm, we commence working with the hands, which is continued till the heat reaches 97°, it is then stirred at intervals and left till there is a slight acid, then the whey is run off and the curd dipped in the sink where it is left until the whey has mostly run off, then it is turned over with the hands.

When the acid is sufficiently developed to be determined by taste or a hot iron, we salt it according to the condition of the curd, using from 2½ to 2¾ pounds in summer and less in spring, according to the quality of the curd, per thousand pounds of milk.

Work the salt in with the hands and let the curd remain a short time to cool; in hot weather from 15 to 20 minutes, if it does not interfere with the next vat; then put to press,

This is considered an improvement on former practice being a process half way between the Cheddar and American methods, and results in turning out a product with as good success as either, if not better."

DAIRY ITEMS.

The cows of Vermont yield an income of six million dollars annually.

In Brazil the milkman drives his cow around to the houses of his customers, and milks her in quantities to suit.

An Ayrshire cow was recently sold in Mass., which gave her live weight in milk every twenty-six days, from April to October.

Analyses of sixty-two samples of milk in England showed that only twenty-two were pure: how is it on this side of the water?

It was reported that an artificial butter factory was to be started in New Haven, and a large factory is in operation in New York, making one or two tons daily, and the intention of the manufacturers is to increase its capacity to twelve tons.

WASTE PRODUCTS AS FERTILIZERS.

A. H. Church, in the "Transactions of the Highlands Agricultural Society," gives the composition of some waste products, as follows:—

"Fresh blood contains about three per cent. of potential ammonia, half of one per cent. of potash, and one tenth per cent. phosphoric acid; dry blood is five times as rich. Blood may be utilized as a manure by mixing with dry peat, or by coagulation with quick-lime (or steam) and then drying. Flesh, fish, hair, and wool are best prepared for manure by heating with steam under pressure; they are then so disintegrated that they may be dried and powdered. Glue refuse is a slimy product containing when fresh 1.75 per cent. nitrogen, and when dry 3.8 per cent. "Trotter-scutch," a refuse of skin and hair from tanneries, is a cheap manure, containing when fresh from 3.9 to 7.6 per cent. of potential ammonia. Refuse hops from breweries contain when fresh 1.91, and when dry 4.2 per cent. potential ammonia; these and the refuse from tanneries are best added to compost heap. The deposits from fermenting liquors are always highly nitrogenous. Sugar boiler's scum, or sugar house refuse, contains both nitrogen and phosphates; scum from sugar beets appears to be the richest, containing from 4 to 6 per cent. potential ammonia."

The above waste products are rarely employed in a pure state in this country, but they are all made use of for the purpose of adding nitrogen to superphosphates. The blood and flesh are mixed and dried to form the well-known "animal dust," and "animal fertilizer."

DELAWARE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

At a recent Annual meeting of this Association a number of very valuable reports were presented and read, on various subjects, interesting to the horticulturist and agriculturist, not only of that latitude, but embracing the whole country—many of the thoughts and experiences elicited in their deliberations have been published far and near through the medium of the press devoted to horticulture, &c. We glean the following extracts from the several reports for which we are indebted to the *Peninsular News and Advertiser*, published at Milford, Delaware, which from time to time gives the reports and discussions in full of this thoroughly organized association.

The following report was read by J. B. Gilchrist for the committee on

Horticulture.

Allow us to offer you congratulations in behalf of the Committee on Horticulture. We regard the business as in process of favorable development in our midst. We have a climate and soil well adapted to trucking and market gardening, and with skill and the necessary appliances and proper market to facilities or transportation the business could be made to pay. Small fruits, vegetables, and garden products generally, pay a handsome profit when the business is conducted with intelligence and skill, in proof of which we need only refer you to two little volumes, known as "Gardening for Profit," and "Money in the Garden." With the establishment of canning factories, and evaporators, or dry-houses, in our midst, many crops that are now considered too bulky and expensive to ship in their green state could be cultivated profitably, for proof of which we need only refer you to our neighbors near Dover, who are located in the vicinity of such improvements. And allow us to remark here that, in our opinion, a few such improvements would be conducive of great benefits to our people generally, in utilizing our products and encouraging new productions, the growing of new crops suited to our climate and soil; and in giving employment to a host of laborers, distributing money, and conferring blessings in developing our resources, and stimulating our industry.

We will offer, in proof of the above remarks, a few facts gathered by observation. Land that will grow 100 to 150 bushels of potatoes will, with the same amount of labor, produce 400 or 500 bushels of tomatoes, for which canning factories generally pay 35 cts. per basket. This would give a return of \$140 per acre for a crop that is now considered not worth cultivating, because too bulky to ship at a profit, and for which we have no home market because no cannery. The past season has been unfavorable to horticulture in consequence of an early and protracted drought, literally burning up the seed in many instances, before germination, and drying up cabbages, sweet potatoes, &c., almost as soon as set out; and as a result, we now see sweet potatoes quoted at \$6 per barrel in New York, and the man who is fortunate enough to

have kept his potatoes until now, though a small yield, would receive a fair compensation for his investment. From observation and a few small experiments of our own, in times past, we are led to conclude that a few acres of land cultivated in small fruits and vegetables, bestowing the same amount of labor and manure would give a much more satisfactory compensation for the investment than is usually realized from ordinary farming. For instance, twenty acres cultivated in crops at a profit of \$50 per acre is far more satisfactory to the individual, and better for the country or community in which we live than one hundred acres cultivated at a profit of only \$10 per acre. True, the amount of money is the same, but eighty acres of land is saved, which would give room for four more respectable and happy homes in the community, thereby increasing proportionately the value of real estate and taxable property in the country. In short, brother members, what we need is better facilities for marketing, more thorough cultivation, and a concentration of labor expended; and to accomplish this end horticultural operations are most conducive.

Pears and Apples.

H. Todd Jenkins presented the following report of the committee on Apples, Pears and Grapes:

Your Committee would respectfully report that the interest in pears, in the State of Delaware, is steadily and rapidly growing. In the two lower counties there are perhaps, one hundred trees planted now where there was one, ten or twenty years ago. The pear seems to be at home among us; thrives and bears splendidly. Very few sections of our country can beat this or even equal it in pear growing, as was shown at the United States Exhibition, held in the city of Boston, last September. We saw that show; it was a great success; a large number of States were represented—some of the States and Canada, made great displays, one individual showing somewhat over 400 varieties of the pear; both floors of the large hall, were literally crowded with fruit, a splendid sight, calculated to do one's eyes good and make his "mouth water" yet, in the item of Bartlett pears, little Delaware "took them all down," not excepting California.

Mr. Leighton, of Norfolk Va., made a fine show—one of the very finest—but, in the article of Bartlett pears, he could not shine with us. To beat the whole United States, and Canada thrown in, is something to brag on—is quite a feather in our caps, and argues well for our much-abused Delaware.

Your Committee's last report on pears brought out a good deal of severe criticism some of it unreasonable and silly, but some perhaps entitled to some respect. The great burden of complaint seemed to be that we over-estimated the thing; but that report was quite tame compared with what we see in the New York *Tribune* of the 31st of last December, viz., that Mr. T. F. B. Leighton, of Norfolk, Va., had on the 31st of last August, 3,000 trees of the *Duchesse d'Angouleme* pear in bearing, averaging about one bushel each, and that the crop readily sold for \$12 per bushel. The trees are planted 12 feet apart, thus occupying somewhat less than 11 acres; here we have \$36,000 from less than 11 acres in one year!

The article in question further says: "The trees bear every year a full crop." This, if true, is a "big thing," and one crop would about upset the most of us. In our last report we stated that a full grown standard pear tree ought to bear easily 10 bushels; we still adhere to that statement; as to what they will bring, that depends greatly on the supply and demand; if there should be an over supply, they can be canned or dried to as good advantage as the peach. The Lawrence pear is rapidly gaining in reputation, and now stands nearly or quite up to the Bartlett, some greatly preferring it, so that, with the light and experience of another year before us, we would say: for profit, plant mainly Bartlett and Lawrence, in about equal numbers, with some good quite early and some quite late sorts to top out with.

Apples.

In regard to the apple, your Committee are decidedly of the opinion that for market we ought to plant only the early varieties, so as to be able to get them off before the great bulk of the Northern fruit comes on.

If we had plenty of very early apples to sell, we could afford to buy our winter fruit, as it often happens that one bushel of extra early apples will bring about money enough to buy a full barrel of Northern winter apples. Your Committee would especially recommend four varieties, viz: Early Harvest, Summer Queen, Red Astrachan, and Porter. If a man had 1,000 trees, full grown, of the above named varieties, he need not care much about the ups and downs of the peach business. He would occupy a more enviable position than the majority of peach-growers; he wouldn't be harrassed every warm day, and every cold night, with the fear that his buds would be killed, and consequently his bread and butter gone; he needn't scramble on his hands and knees day after day and week after week in the futile attempt to head off his old enemy, the borer. Comparatively he'd have no enemies to contend with; he would also have an immense advantage over the peach man in the shipment of his fruit. * * * *

Peaches.

The Committee on peaches reported through their chairman, Mr. Wm. R. Phillips, from which we copy the following extracts:—

Regarding the peach crop of 1873, there were 1,288,500 baskets or 2,577 car loads of peaches sent by rail from the Delaware Peninsula to New York and Philadelphia. The quantity shipped by steamers and sailing vessels and consumed in the home canneries would probably swell the aggregate to something like 2,000,000 baskets.

It thus appears that the crop turned out far in excess of all calculations made up to the time of ripening. * * * *

The peach interest has now grown to such proportions that it will hereafter tax the best genius of the State to devise methods by which the utmost can be made of it. More satisfactory transportation facilities should be provided.

There have been committees appointed by our fruit growers; meetings to look up new markets and new routes for the shipment and sale of our fruit, but we do not know of any being supplied.

* * * * * If we are blest with a crop of

peaches this year, and the prospect is very flattering at present, we would like to see these new routes so long talked of opened, not only to Boston, but through shipments to all the towns in western Pennsylvania and New York.

Canneries and drying-houses should be multiplied.

The best thing about this business is, that sales are more certain and remunerative than for any other kind of farm products, nor does there seem the least possibility that the market will be overstocked. For many years, at least, the demand must be simply immense, for aside from towns and cities there are the vast plains and the mountain mining regions and military posts and ships at sea, as well as hundreds of thousands of people living on new farms, West and South, who will want such supplies. There will be no high per cent. for railroad charges, no damage arising from bad weather, and no spacious barn will be required. * * *

The enemies of this fruit appear to be increasing, and there is no doubt but that disease will increase among the trees until in some localities it will become very difficult to get crops, and those who acquire and apply skill enough to overcome the enemies of the tree and its fruit, will get the highest remuneration. The time is probably rapidly coming when slovenly farming will fail in growing this fruit, and only those who thoroughly understand the business from beginning to end will be able to make a success at it. Growers of the velvet coated fruit should strive for higher culture, and better fruit should be sought. A vigorous system of pruning would seem desirable.

And by no means should the trees be suffered to bear more than they can mature to the highest perfection. These are some of the methods by which this interest can be developed and controlled and made profitable.

Small Fruits.

The Chairman of the Small Fruits Committee, Mr. W. P. Corsa, presented a long report mainly of a local character, taking a general review of the vines and their culture, of the fruit and the disposition made of it, and also of other small fruits that might be raised in that State. They say:

STRAWBERRIES have been set out apparently more with a view to acreage than for large, healthy plants, and the result has been far from profitable to all those who have followed this system. Seven years ago last summer, Mr. B. Wales shipped about the first crate of strawberries that was sent from this place; it contained 45 quarts and sold for \$45. He had that season two-and-a-half acres in bearing. The same year Mr. Robert B. Underhill had a few acres in bearing. The acreage of strawberries in this vicinity now is about 150. The past season was not the most favorable for this fruit, owing to the drought which was most severe at the time the vines were most heavily loaded.

* * * * * The Wilson berry still holds the enviable position of "favorite" with our growers. The advocates of hills, and of matted rows, still continue their war of words, with hills rather on the increase.

RASPBERRIES are not showing that general improved culture that strawberries do. The Doolittle Black Cap is the favorite, with the Brandywine

struggling for a reputation. If our drying houses shall prove of great benefit to us, this fruit is worthy of much more attention.

BLACKBERRIES this year have been the most profitable of any fruit raised on the Peninsula—one grower in this neighborhood having netted over \$1000 from four acres. Wilson's Early is by far the preferable berry, yielding more and shipping better than any other variety.

As suggestions of other small fruits that might and perhaps ought to be cultivated about here more extensively, your Committee would name cherries, currants, gooseberries, cranberries and huckleberries. Of the first three there can be no doubt of a fair success each year, with an occasional year of large profits, and the outlay would be small.

FOR CRANBERRIES there must needs be a good deal of experience as well as knowledge to receive the best remuneration, and your Committee suggest that it is not equitable that isolated individuals should bear the expense and disappointment incident to the obtaining of such knowledge and experience, which, when gained, must be for the general weal; but it would be well if, by co-operation, an experimental bog should be started, thereby giving the impetus which, in a few years would see us, as readily as New Jersey, receiving \$1000 per acre from previously worthless swamps.

How to Gather, and What to Do with the Fruit.

There yet remains to us for consideration the disposition to be made of our crops. And first, how shall we gather them?

This was a serious question last year, and your Committee had the honor to report on the 6th of May last upon it, from which we quote; "Engage your pickers early, so that no labor may be tempted from your neighborhood, and that you may not be forced to offer undue temptation to your neighbor's help in order to save your own fruit. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and every member of this Association is in favor of having an adequate price paid for the labor performed, but it often happens that the worst calamity that can befall the ordinary laboring classes is an unusual demand for help and an excited and unhealthy overbidding by employers."

With the great increase in production the market has been materially affected, and prices are lower, so that no expense should be added to the fruit at this end of the line.

We suggest that this question be made the special subject for an early discussion, and that each grower make his patch attractive to laborers by making it produce the largest and most berries.

Secondly, what shall we do with our fruit?

If we could only receive cost for that portion of our fruit which ripens in the glut of the market, and yet keep it out of the market, we would have reaped a double benefit, viz: get back our money expended, and contribute our mite to prevent the glut. Here, again, we must look to co-operation for beneficial results. We must foster the institutions in our midst and contribute to build up new ones.

A canning house for our strawberries and a drying factory for our raspberries and blackberries, if they mean anything, mean money in the pockets of the grower. * * * *

Let us make a sensible arrangement with these deserv- ing companies; as, for instance, the following, with a cannery of strawberries, if you please: Mr. A. contracts to send his first three shipments to the city, and after that to commence delivering to the cannery, decreasing daily by one-tenth of his produce his shipments to the city, until he has reached six-tenths of his daily produce to the cannery, at which proportion he shall deliver three days, and then return by one-tenth daily increase in his shipments. Let him receive from the factory three cents per quart cash, and the balance in certificate that shall draw its pro rata of net sales, as invested capital. The factory being remunerated for its money invested in building, machinery, &c., and to pay labor and the three cents per quart by an allowance say of one-half the net profits. The dividends to be made after the prepared fruit has been sold.

The committee suggest that this question be made the subject for a special discussion, and that the Alden Fruit Preserving Company be requested at that time to lay before this Society some plan that shall look to a home manipulation of the fruit; increasing as the market weakens, and decreasing as the market strengthens.

Crates and Baskets.

George S. Stevens presented the report of the Committee on "Crates, Baskets and Fertilizers," which we consider of sufficient interest to extract the following in regard to crates and baskets, which is yearly a great source of annoyance and cost to many of our fruit growers, caused by the negligence of themselves as well as their agents in the cities:

Your Committee on "Crates and Baskets" beg leave to report. That in consideration of the great and growing demand for the various original packages with which to transport the often enormous crops of fruit from this Peninsula, and the expense thereof in the aggregate, we deem it of the utmost importance—first, that all original packages of boxes, crates, bales or baskets, of whatever description, shall be manufactured and produced on this Peninsula and as near our own homes as practicable; secondly, that manufacturers should aim at a uniformity of size and style, more especially in the peach crate for the general market. We would recommend the introduction of a greater variety of fancy packages, in which the most beautiful specimens may be packed in the individual cup or egg style, to be sold by count and at A. No. 1 fancy prices; and we deem it expedient to recommend that each and every grower of fine fruit should supply himself with these individual cup packages, sufficient for his own crop. By this means of home manufacture and foreign consumption the amount of money left in this country in the hands of said manufacturers to be put immediately into circulation will soon be felt and handled by the masses, and will add materially to the general good and prosperity of our country. We have the material in abundance, water power so equitably distributed and so cheap that no excuse whatever would seem valid. Steam-power may be adopted in all localities. Shall we lose all these advantages for the want of a little

enterprise to manufacture our own material, supply our own wants, and retain our own capital?

The losses so much complained of during the past season on return berry crates, were due, partly, to the gross neglect of parties in not putting them in good condition before shipping; hence our observation in this particular confirms us in the belief that those who complain most are those most negligent in this respect. We have a case in view: a member of this Society, as usual, lost nearly half his crates. He is always short of crates in shipping time, hires and buys freely to get off his crop.

Now mark! a part of his return crates of last spring lay by the side of the depot in the mud and storms. Next spring he will pick them up and if they will hold together to fill they will receive no repairs, and when they reach market will be a pile of driftwood which no man would think of returning. They are soon added to the bonfire for the amusement of the boys. We cannot too forcibly recommend to shippers of small fruits the importance of strong, clean, uniform sized packages, plainly marked on both ends. The universal report from commission men confirms our belief that larger crates—sixty-quart—are handled with more care and fruit arrives in better condition than the thirty-two quart. With this in view, we recommend a crate to hold, say, forty-five quarts, made of the best material, iron-bound, well painted, which, with paper tags, cups and drawers, shall answer the full purpose for strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, grapes and the select peaches. The importance of the berry basket or cup would seem to demand our attention. The square, or American patent, seems to fulfill the requirement and please the public.

The Alden Fruit Preserving.

On motion, Mr. Vanzandt of the Alden Fruit Drying Company, made some remarks on the subject, of which we give the following:

* * * * In regard to the business of curing fruit by the Alden process. The present season has been a successful one; our fruits are selling very rapidly, at higher prices than ever before. Peaches that sold two years since at prices ranging from 25 to 30 cents per pound, and last year from 30 to 35 cents are now selling at from 40 to 45 cents, the demand far exceeding the supply. Raspberries are selling at 50 cents; blackberries, 32 cents; whortleberries, 35 cents; apples, 20 cts; and pumpkins 30 cents, in first hands.

In view of these fine prices, fruit growers sometimes think that we are not paying enough for their fruit; but they should remember that we are not fruit-growers. Our business is to make money by curing fruit; and that is just what we aim to do; and those who have sold their fruits to us have, on the average, done better than those who have shipped their fruit to market.

Gentlemen, the Alden business is open to you. If you think we make too much off your fruits, organize a stock company, take care of your own fruits, and realize the outside prices for them.

There is room enough for us all. If you wish to secure a home market for fruits, there is, in my opinion, no method known so valuable as evaporation by the Alden Process. There has been large

sums of money spent in properly introducing these fruits, and if it were possible to invent a plan that would be more economical than this, and secure just as good results, it would take years of time and many thousand dollars of expenditure before the fruits could be so introduced as to sell at prices bearing any comparison to the prices of the Alden fruits. There has been large sums of money spent in bringing the Alden fruits properly before the country, and those who now take hold of the business reap the benefits of that expenditure.

Officers of the Association.

The following gentlemen were elected for the year 1874:

President—STEPHEN WOOD, JR.

Vice President—GEORGE L. STEVENS.

Secretary—W. C. DAVIDSON.

Treasurer—H. B. FIDDEMAN.

WHY CLOVER IMPROVES THE SOIL.

Prof. Voelcker thus explains the action of clover increasing the fertility of the soil.

"All who are perfectly acquainted with the subject must have seen that the best crops of wheat are produced by being preceded by crops of clover grown for seed. I have come to the conclusion that the very best preparation, the best manure, is a good crop of clover. A vast amount of mineral manure is brought within reach of the corn crop, which otherwise would remain in a locked-up condition in the soil. The clover plants take nitrogen from the atmosphere, and manufacture it into their own substance, which, on decomposition of the clover, roots and leaves, produces abundance of ammonia. In reality, the growing of clover is equivalent to a great extent, to manuring with Peruvian guano."

Take, for instance, red clover, the best of all green manures. The great English chemist, Prof. Way, of the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, made a perfect analysis of dry red clover, and found every 100 parts to contain as follows:

Silica.....	0.50	Chloride of Potassium.....	2.30
Lime.....	22.62	Chloride of Sodium.....	2.52
Magnesia.....	4.08	Carbonic Acid.....	23.47
Oxide of Iron.....	0.26	Phosphoric Acid.....	6.71
Potash.....	36.45	Sulphuric Acid.....	1.35
Soda.....	90.40		

WASHINGTON A SMOKER.—"A New Orleans journalist reminds us," says *Cope's Tobacco Plant*, "that the great American 'was an inveterate smoker,' and wonders that the portrait painters have never represented him in the enjoyment of his favorite luxury. He was a silent, thoughtful, kindly, man, retiring and domestic in all his ways, longing for the peace of the fireside throughout the dramatic course of his conspicuous career; and what wonder that he loved tobacco? As we think of him, in the cherished quietude of Mount Vernon, in the holy eventide of his noble life, let us remember the words in which Guizot brings to a close his eloquent history: 'He deserved and enjoyed success and repose. Of all great men he was the most virtuous and fortunate. In this world God has no greater favors to grant.'"

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**EARLY BEATRICE PEACH, RIPENS
FULLY TWO WEEKS EARLIER
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VARIETY OF PEACH.**

THIS variety has been well tested in large orchards, and hundreds of bushels of this peach have been put in our market in 1872, 1873, and 1874, and on this the severe test it could have. It has proved even better than all that has ever been claimed for it. It is full two weeks earlier than Hale's Early, and free from rot, and the Commission Merchants of Philadelphia and New York not only say it is one of the earliest and best Peaches, but one of the best shipping Peach that goes in these markets, and brings more than double the price of any other Peach. I also offer an immense stock of

PEACHES

in variety, in which are ten new, valuable, and well tested kinds, sold by no other house this season, and which will make the season for shipping some four weeks longer. By planting my new late varieties, the canning houses can run from one to two weeks longer than ever before, while depending on the old kinds. Among the new valuable late Peaches, I offer one which ripens two weeks later than all others, and in 1873 was shipped in an ordinary Peach Crate successfully to Europe. It is a Peach of fine, large size, well tested in many large orchards of Maryland and Delaware. Not excelled for market value.

See Catalogues for Testimonials

Also at reduced rates, a large stock of APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES, GRAPES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, EVERGREENS, ROSES and deciduous trees and Shrubbery; in fact all kinds of trees and plants usually found in a first class Nursery can be supplied.

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To reduce Stock and lessen Calves, will sell either of two THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS, two IMPORTED PERCHERON NORMAN STALLIONS, a half bred, and Black Hawk & Son Albanian, and any of twenty odd BROOD MARES, and thirty odd COLTS, of above sires. Also any of my Herd of Short Horn Cattle of best strains of blood.

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This strictly prime lot of trees will be closed out at half the usual retail rates, as my immense surplus stock must be reduced. I therefore offer No. 1 apples, 3 years old, 6 to 8 feet high, at 15 cts. each, \$12 per 100, \$100 per 1000, and 500 at 1000 rates. Orders mailed will receive prompt attention.

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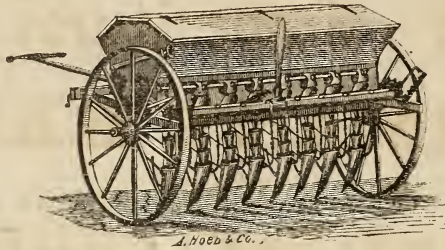
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THE ONLY GRAIN DRILL

Which throws out of gear by the automatic action of the Tube Lifter, and covers all the seed distributed. It has the only combined BREAK PIN AND SPRING TUBE in the market.

REVERSIBLE STEEL POINTS ON TUBES.

TUBE SHIFTER to enable the farmer to change the tubes from a straight line to a zig-zag, without raising the Tubes or stopping the team.

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Wednesday, September 9th,

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Being constructed of wrought iron it is more durable than the wood Plow, to the extent of at least two, and we think three, to one; it has no rod or colter; will not clog or choke in foul or weedy ground; is light of draught and easily managed, only weighing thirty-eight to forty pounds; leaves the ground in better condition, free from washing; destroys the weeds and grass effectually and pulverizes the ground completely, causing it to hold its moisture in dry seasons.— This implement is adapted to all kinds of ground, and works equally well on hill-side or plain; is the same easy, light and steady running plow in

sand, loam and clay, and may be used with perfect ease by a 12 years old boy.

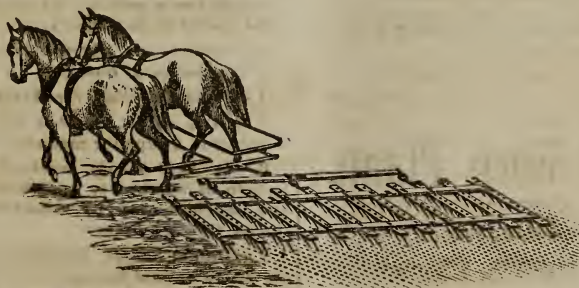
It is equally good for seeding small grain, such as wheat, rye and oats, the shovels being properly in advance of each other, filling each furrow, completely covering all the grain. This plow, in addition to being a superior DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOW, will be supplied with a small Bull Tongue and Mouldboard Shovel to all customers who desire one or both of these extra shovels. The Bull Tongue is for cultivating when the plant is small, stirring deep and throwing but little dirt. The Mouldboard Shovel is used for hilling corn, last plowing potatoes, &c. By the use of these extra shovels, our Plow does the work of the Cultivator, Double Shovel and small Hilling or Turning Plow, completely cultivating the plant at all ages or growth. These shovels are all fitted to the same stock and are easily removed. The shovels are all of best GERMAN STEEL. This plow is provided with a shield or clod-fender if customers order them, as the Bull Tongue, Mould-board and Clod-fender are extra. The clod-fender is for shielding the corn or plants when small, preventing it from being covered or damaged by clods or dirt, and saves the labor of one hand when the plant is small. We could furnish the certificates of thousands of leading farmers and dealers as to the superiority of this Plow, but prefer it should stand on its merits.

Plow.....	\$8 00 with shovels only.
Extra Shovel's.....	1 25 each.
Mouldboard.....	1 50 "
Bull Tongue.....	1 00 "
Clod Fenders	1 00 "

To prevent confusion we would add that most of the plows we sell are with the shovels only, though the Mould-board, Bull-tongues and Clod fenders are very useful additions.

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IS INDISPENSABLE TO THE FARMER.

It puts the land in better condition for drilling Wheat than any implement ever invented.

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You can increase the product of your wheat crop 25 per cent. by harrowing your wheat with it in the Spring. You can cultivate your Corn with it until it is a foot high, and do it more thoroughly and satisfactorily than with any other implement. It will not Clog—It Cleans itself.

It has been as thoroughly endorsed and approved by the leading agriculturists and the Agricultural Journals as any implement that has ever appeared before the public.

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VILLE'S METHOD—APPEAL TO CAPITALISTS.

LEONARDTOWN, Feb. 6th, 1874.

To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer.

My potato crop, for which I procured and applied the manure that I obtained through you, has not proved satisfactory. You know we intended at first to adopt Ville's Formula completely, but in consequence of the high price of nitrate of potash, substituted the muriate for it, which probably made some difference. As it was an experiment I blame myself for not following his directions more closely or exactly. The very poorest spot on my farm was intentionally selected, and I do not believe the whole four acres would have brought ten bushels of good potatoes. The seed too proved defective, one-third at least failing to come up, and as the spot was an inclined plane the freshets of last summer played havoc with it, by which many plants were lost. Trusting to my laborers too much, they were badly covered with the plow, as clearly appeared, when the crop came up. I made potatoes enough notwithstanding disasters, to pay expenses, hoping now, by the wheat seeded in the lot, to derive some profit, besides leaving the land in good condition for grass.

Notwithstanding my disappointment in this trial I have no reason to doubt the correctness of Ville's theory and practice. His position as, (I presume) a salaried officer in France, whose duty it was to ascertain and publish truth, without the least personal interest in practising deception, would alone greatly recommend him to our confidence. As exhausted as our lands in Southern Maryland are, I sincerely believe if our people were able to follow his directions they would in five years be highly productive, adding greatly to the comfort of the inhabitants and the wealth of the State. Emigrants instead of turning their backs upon us, as they now do, would be induced to dwell in a land which (being made thus productive) presents such great advantages over the section of the country now so hastily sought after. Greeley says, "Go West"—I would say, "*Come South.*"

I have been casting about in my mind how this good might be brought about. Facility in obtaining fertilizers is of course the main thing, for without them (independently of what is raised on the farm) our lands must remain unproductive for a long time. These fertilizers should be reliable and at a fair price, not absorbing in their awful *per cents* of profits all the product of the land and the cost of labor besides. Professor Bruckner's analysis of many of the most fashionable fertilizers exposes to public view the tremendous fraud practised by the manufacturers and vendors of these articles, involving in many instances a loss to the purchaser of never under 66 per cent. and in some instances as high as 800 per cent. By the way I hope he has continued his analysis and exposure of these awful frauds, but I have seen nothing from him since May 1871. How are these evils I have mentioned to be remedied?

Let a benevolent disposition, a good share of public spirit, be combined with a *reasonable care for self* in our capitalists, and the desired object can be accomplished. The great philanthropists of the present century, embrace so many noble charac-

ters of our own day and generation, deserve immortal honor for the grand provisions they have made in various modes for the benefit and relief of the poor, but it does not appear that their thoughts and efforts have been systematically and energetically directed to the *prevention of poverty*. The old maxim is "Prevention is better than Cure," but in regard to this disease, *Prevention is Cure*. Could these truly good and generous men observe the heartsinkings of the owners and renters of our worn out lands, in their struggles to make a doubtful living—could they know the concealed agony of the poor, but industrious husband and father, at the idea of leaving his wife and daughters and may be granddaughters to the sufferings of poverty, their sympathies would be widely awakened and prompted by humanity, they would enquire, what can we do to relieve this distress and prevent this evil? One man cannot probably accomplish the object, for it will take a great amount of money, but a combination of such men may and can, (with the smiles of Heaven) effect the glorious purpose—successful agriculture is one of the chief foundations of the prosperity of a country. To keep this foundation solid or to repair or strengthen it where it is weak, is the part of wisdom, patriotism, and I may say charity.

Well now, gentlemen of benevolence and wealth, let me direct your minds and (may I say,) your hearts to the homely subject—*Invest in manures to loan to the struggling farmers*—Build the warehouses; buy or import the necessary raw materials; arrange for mixing and manipulating them; lay down rules and regulations by which the farmers can get the use of them upon fair terms, and then *receive our blessings*.

The thing is by no means impracticable—"where there is a will there is a way"—benevolence will I hope direct your thoughts in this way, but I wish it understood that farmers do not wish to be objects of charity; they desire on the other hand that interest shall be the handmaid of benevolence, and when the whole annual costs shall be ascertained they will wish to pay thereon a reasonable per cent. insuring the investment not only against diminution, but securing a certain profit. That this can all be done by benevolent wealth I have no doubt; that the result will be most beneficial no one will hesitate to assert.

The amount of fertilizers sold in this country is enormous, the profits to the vendors are proved by the vast wealth they have accumulated; and the frauds practised upon the poor farmers (who indeed must have something for their lands, even at a venture) make smile the fiends of hell.

"We are orphans and fatherless, our necks are under persecution; we labor and have no rest."

Now, Mr. Editor, can you not exert your ability and influence to bring about this great object. Enter more into detail than I am able at this time to do. Hint to the *benevolent* men of wealth that they would do well to sell their United States bonds, their State bonds, their railroad bonds &c., and take stock in this glorious enterprise which may not be improperly denominated *The Manual Bank*. It will give good dividends on earth; the auditor of Heaven will make the dividends there more precious than gold.

Respectfully yours,

BENJ. G. HARRIS.

THE
MARYLAND FARMER,
 A STANDARD MAGAZINE

EZRA WHITMAN,
 Proprietor.

Col. S. SANDS MILLS,
 Conducting Editor.

Col. W. W. W. BOWIE,
 Associate Editor.

OFFICE—145 WEST PRATT STREET,
 Opposite Maltby House,

BALTIMORE.
T. C. DORSEY, Business Correspondent.

D. S. CURTISS, Washington, D. C.,
 Correspondent and Agent.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 1, 1874.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One dollar and fifty cents per annum, in advance.
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1 " 12 "	70 00
1 " 6 "	40 00
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
Special Contributors for 1874.

N. B. Worthington,
Barnes Compton,
Dr. E. J. Henkle,
John Merryman,
A. M. Halsted,
Ed. L. F. Hardcastle,
D. Lawrence,
John Lee Carroll,

John Carroll Walsh.
Daniel C. Bruce,
Augustus L. Taveau.
John Feast,
John Wilkinson.
John F. Wolfinger,
C. K. Thomas,
Robert Sinclair.

THE ROOMS OF THE
Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association,

Are now open for the **RECEPTION OF VISITORS**, daily from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

 **S. W. corner of Fayette and Eutaw streets.**
A. BOWIE DAVIS, President.

T. B. DORSEY, Secretary.

The Maryland Horticultural Society

will hold its next monthly meeting on Tuesday, 17th March, at 12 M., at the Rooms of the Agricultural Society, corner of Fayette and Eutaw Streets. Friends of the cause are invited to attend.

EZRA WHITMAN, President.

T. C. DORSEY, Secretary.

MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Association has been fully organized by the adoption of a Constitution and By-Laws and the election of officers. We are pleased to learn from the authorities that it is on a firm basis and there is every indication that it will meet the highest expectations of its friends. A large number have already become members and letters from distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the State have been received announcing their appreciation of such a Society in Maryland; their intention to become active members and their determination to use their influence to make it a great success. We were unprepared for so much enthusiasm as has been manifested in regard to floriculture, pomology and horticulture generally, since this Society has been organized. With this spirit animating the ladies and gentlemen in the rural districts as well as the denizens of the town and suburban surroundings, we shall not fail to have, as soon as time will permit, such an association as every son and daughter of Maryland will be proud to claim being a member of, and one that will place our old State in the front ranks of Horticulture.

When the mountains, slopes and valleys of the Western shore shall collect their rich products of fruit, grains and vegetables, together with the innumerable throng of brilliant flowers: and to meet these the fruit treasures of the Eastern shore shall be wafted across the Maryland Mediterranean, all in one huge, well arranged collection, there will be a sight worth the travelling of days to see; bring a reflex of the vast floral, pomological and cereal possessions of the State, and evidencing the refinement, science and practical skill of its people.

SHORT COMMUNICATIONS.

There is scarcely one among the hundreds of our readers, farmers or gardeners, but could give us monthly, brief paragraphs on fruit-growing, flowers, gardening, farming, &c., which would prove of great interest. We therefore invite all to furnish us such facts and views which may be elicited or suggested in the course of the prosecution of their business. It is these that give an agricultural and horticultural magazine its greatest interest and widest range of usefulness. Let every one add his mite to the general fund of knowledge.

STATE GRANGE OF MARYLAND.—A session of the State Grange of Maryland, Joseph T. Moore, Master, will be held in the City of Baltimore, on the 4th of March, next for the transaction of important business.

THE MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SPRING MEETING FOR 1874.

The Spring Meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club will take place at Pimlico, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, May 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th. The nomination of the various stakes closed on the 31st of January last.

The generous support thus far extended by turfmen in all sections of the country has stimulated the Club to make every exertion within its power to prepare for their reception. Arrangements have accordingly been made by which the infield at Pimlico will be perfectly drained of all surplus water, and the lower portions of the grounds are to be supplied with blind ditches of sufficient capacity to carry off all surplus water. On the first of March a large force of men are to be placed at work upon the track. It will be first levelled and then covered with a heavy coat of sand. It is thought by this means the track will be greatly lightened and improved. The soil of which the track is composed is of stiff clay, and is very difficult to keep in order. At the Fall Meeting it was a perfect mire for two days. The heavy coating of sand will, however, make it almost perfect. The Club has recently purchased from Mr. Samuel Parkhurst five acres of land immediately adjoining the race track. The land is beautifully located, and the Club has completed all the necessary arrangements, and will, during the coming Summer, erect a handsome Club House for the use of the members and their guests, not only during the races, but during the entire year. The new avenue which was commenced on the west line of the track last Fall has been completed, and will no doubt be one of the most favorite roads to the track.

A full programme has been made up to be observed on the occasion, comprising the grand Steeple Chase—Post Stakes—Gentlemen's Post Stakes—Handicap Stakes—Sweep Stakes—Chesapeake Stakes—Preakness Stakes—and the Dixie Stakes, for colts and fillies then three years old.

This meeting promises to be one of great interest, as the entries for these stakes are far larger than any of the leading stakes at the Jerome Park and Saratoga meetings for the year 1875.

IMPROVED STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, & C., FOR SALE.—We call attention to the advertisement of J. Howard McHenry, who will offer for sale, about the 1st of April next, a number of Jersey Herdbook Bulls, cows and Heifers—Devon Bull and several Cows, thoroughbred Stallion, trotting Stallion, and half-bred Percheron Stallion, also Horses, Colts and Mules. At the same time, a lot of farming implements, wagons, harness, &c. Catalogues will be issued some days in advance.

THOMAS' HARROW—HARROWING WHEAT.

G. W. B., New Freedom, Md., makes enquiry as to "Thomas' Smoothing Harrow," and our opinion as to the propriety of harrowing wheat in the Spring. He then adds:

"I now receive your Monthly quite regularly. If my year is out, please notify me as I desire to renew. Without desiring to flatter, I pronounce the *Maryland Farmer* decidedly the best Agricultural Journal I read—more practical and less given to those Agricultural romances that originate in the brain of some city theorist who vainly thinks that a retired life in the country, where wheat and corn grow while you sleep, is the only Paradise this side of the grave. I have seen the elephant, and there is no romance about it."

We feel flattered by the compliment paid us, coming from such a source. We are decidedly in favor of harrowing wheat in the Spring, whether clover seed be sown at the time or not. Harrowing wheat in the Spring has been done with great success in England for years and our most successful wheat growers in this country pursue this practice. As to Thomas' Smoothing Harrow, we decidedly believe it to be the best harrow for all purposes that has ever been invented. Practical and honorable gentlemen, every where, who have tried it, speak in unbounded terms of its performances. It certainly does seem incredible, that it runs over the corn, destroying the grass, working up the land, yet the corn is uninjured. But it is nevertheless true. The corn is expected to be planted about three inches deep, and the harrow is to be used before the grass gets high. It is excellent to pulverise the soil after plowing. The roughest land, turf-land we have seen brought into fine tilth after three or four harrowings. It is capable of going over twenty acres per day.

REDUCING BONES.

Mr. Porter Warren, of New Hampshire, at a recent Agricultural Convention, gave the following easy and cheap formula for reducing bones. If the farmer will set aside a cask, in some convenient place, for the reception of bones, and throw all that are found on the farm into it, he will be likely to find a collection at the end of the year that would prove a valuable adjunct to his manure heap:—"Place them in a large kettle mixed with ashes, and about one peck of lime to the barrel of bones. Cover with water and boil. In twenty-four hours all the bones, with the exception perhaps, of the hard chin-bones, will become so much softened as to be easily pulverized by hand. They will not be in particles of bone, but in a pasty condition, and in excellent form to mix with muck, loam or ashes. By boiling the shin-bones ten or twelve hours longer they will also become soft."

FEBRUARY MEETING OF THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to adjournment the Society met at its Rooms on the evening of February 5th—A. Bowie Davis, President, in the chair—T. B. Dorsey, Secretary.

Gen. Geo. H. Steuart, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, presented a report recommending certain legislation on "Labor and Immigration," "Sheep Husbandry vs. Dogs," "Vagrant Stock," "County Roads," &c., which was read and approved, and the Committee directed to prepare bills on the several subjects, and visit Annapolis in a body, to urge the Committee on Agriculture to take immediate action on the same. The following gentlemen were appointed:—Geo. H. Steuart, chairman, Samuel Jones, Lemuel Malone, Edward Wilkins, Dr. M. Merryman, C. Irving Ditty, C. K. Harrison, Dickinson Gorsuch, R. F. Maynard, Clement D. Hill, Dawson Lawrence, John R. Clark, Jos. H. Rieman, Geo. M. Williams, and S. Sands Mills.

Gen. Pearce of Baltimore county, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to confer with the Agricultural Societies of Montgomery, Frederick, Carroll, Washington, Allegany, Harford and other counties, with a view to arrange the exhibitions of said Societies, so as to prevent conflict of time, and so that exhibitors and visitors may have an opportunity to attend each exhibition.

Dr. M. Merryman offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed, who shall in connection with the President, address communications to each Agricultural Society, Farmers' Club, or other constituted bodies of similar character throughout the State, inviting them to send ten delegates or more to confer with this Society at its monthly meeting in April, with the view of establishing it as a central co-operative Association, for the advancement of the interests of the agricultural classes in this State.

Samuel Sands, Esq., offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the proposition presented to the Second Branch of the City Council, February 4th, by Mr. Loney, "to utilize the night soil and garbage of the City as manure for land," is in harmony with the suggestions of Professor Hallowell in the valuable essay prepared by him, and read before this Association at the last monthly meeting, and appreciating its value and importance to the farmers of Maryland, a Committee be appointed to examine the scheme and report to the next monthly meeting of this Association, on the feasibility and practicability of the same.

The President appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee called for in the above resolution:—Samuel Sands, chairman, Nicholas Popplein, Dr. M. Merryman, Charles Ogle and Dawson Lawrence.

C. K. Harrison offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this

Association be requested to confer with the Executive Committee of the Horticultural Society of Maryland, and the Poultry Association of Maryland, with a view to concert and harmony of action in the management and proceedings of the several Associations.

John R. Clark, of Harford, offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the plan for the increase of farm labor, proposed by the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College, and so strongly recommended by Gov. Whyte in his message, is both an economical and effective measure, eminently worthy the encouragement of the Legislature, and the attention of the farmers of the State.

Mr. Oakford read a letter from Mr. Hudson, of the National Poultry Association, and suggested that the Secretary write Mr. Jos. M. Wade, Sec'y National Poultry Association, Philadelphia, offering to co-operate with the Poultry Association if they desire to hold their exhibition the coming Fall in Baltimore. Mr. Reiman moved that the use of the Fair Grounds be tendered to the Poultry Association, which were adopted.

Mr. Harrison moved that the hour of the regular monthly meetings be 12 o'clock M., hereafter, instead of 7½ P. M., whereupon Mr. Rieman moved that the April meeting be held at the same hour, which were adopted.

Dr. Merryman offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That a special Committee be appointed, in whose hands shall lay the duty of preparing and reporting new business for the consideration of the Society at its monthly meetings, to arrange topics for discussion, to secure the reading of Essays, the delivery of addresses and lectures, and take charge of all matters of like character that may be deemed of interest or profit to the members of the Society.

Dr. Merryman offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the action of the Senator from Baltimore county, in supporting the bill before the State Senate for the protection of the farmers' friends, insectivorous birds, deserves the commendation of this Society, and the members of the Legislature are hereby respectfully memorialized to use their best efforts to secure the enactment of the law.

Mr. Gorsuch, of Baltimore county, offered the following:

Resolved, That a Premium of \$100 be offered by the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association, for the largest yield of Corn, grown on not less than ten acres, and that a Committee of five members of the Association be appointed by the President to measure the ground and the corn of the competing parties, and that a detailed account in writing of the mode of planting and kind of manures used be given to every one competing for this premium; that all parties planting must notify the Chairman of the Committee on or before the first of May, 1874, and that the Committee be empowered to appoint sub-Committees in any County in which competition for this premium offer.

Mr. Mason moved that a like premium be offered for Tobacco and Oats, both of which, after some discussion, were referred to the Executive Committee.

The Chair announced the following as the Finance Committee:—Gen. Geo. S. Brown, chairman, William Devries, Jos. H. Rieman, Jesse Slingluff, and Joseph S. Johnson.

On motion, the Society adjourned until the first Thursday in March, at 12 M.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIRD MEETING.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment at their Rooms, E. Whitman in the Chair, T. C. Dorsey, Secretary.

W. W. W. Bowie, chairman of Committee on By-Laws and Nominations, presented the By-laws which had been re-committed for revision, which were read and adopted.

The resignation of Wm. T. Walters, Esq., who had been elected at the previous meeting as President, was read, and after a brief discussion was accepted.

On motion, the Society went into an election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Walters, when Mr. Ezra Whitman was elected to that position.

The following gentlemen were put in nomination for Vice-Presidents, and elected :

Baltimore City—W. T. Walters, Edw. Kurtz, Gen'l. Geo. S. Brown.

State at Large—J. Howard McHenry, John W. Garrett A. Bowie Davis, Col. Edward Wilkins.

Counties—Dr. Samuel Smith, Alleghany ; Hon. W. H. Tuck, Anne Arundel ; Chas. J. Baker, Baltimore ; Dr. Geo. W. Dorsey, Calvert ; J. W. Kerr, Caroline ; Col. J. K. Longwell, Carroll ; J. A. J. Creswell, Cecil ; Maj. Wm. B. Mathews, Charles ; Daniel Henry, Dorchester ; Hon. Judge Marshall, Frederick ; Patrick Hammell, Garrett ; Henry Fernandis, Harford ; Hon. John Lee Carroll, Howard ; W. F. Massey, Kent ; H. C. Hallowell, Montgomery ; General Samuel Jones, Prince George's ; Hon. Benj. G. Harris, St. Mary's ; Jas. U. Dennis, Somerset ; Dr. John Miller, Talbot ; Dr. Harvey, Was'ington ; Dr. Todd, Wicomico ; Hon. Judge Franklin, Worcester.

FOURTH MEETING.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Ezra Whitman, who upon assuming the chair, briefly expressed his thanks to the Society for the confidence reposed in him, and assured them that he would exert the utmost of his abilities to make the Horticultural Society a complete success, with the aid and hearty co-operation of its members, in the good work.

On motion the Secretary read a number of letters from gentlemen who had been elected to fill positions, accepting the same.

Judge Dobbin having declined his election as one of the Executive Committee, on motion of Mr. Rasin, Mr. J. Mowton Saunders, was elected to fill his place.

Mr. Wm. D. Brackenridge notified the Society

of his declination to serve on the Executive Committee, whereupon Mr. R. J. Halliday was elected to fill his place.

Capt. C. H. Snow, in person, resigned the position of Corresponding Secretary, when, after a brief discussion, on motion of Mr. Rasin the Recording Secretary was directed to discharge the duties of that position temporarily.

J. D. Oakford suggested that some action be taken with a view to having the Maryland State Horticultural Society incorporated in the bill giving annual aid to the Maryland Agricultural Society, and the several county Societies, under certain stipulations, which elicited a brief discussion, when on motion, S. Sands Mills, J. D. Oakford and John Feast were appointed a committee to prepare a bill and visit Annapolis and urge its adoption upon the Committee of Agriculture of the Legislature.

Mr. Oakford introduced the subject as to whether the Society would be in condition to hold a Spring Exhibition, and expressed himself favorable thereto.

Mr. John Feast discussed the matter and gave an interesting account of the Horticulture of the State of Maryland since 1832, which was listened to attentively—after which, on motion, the whole matter was referred to the Executive Committee with instructions to report the practicability of holding a Spring Exhibition, and report at the next meeting.

Several amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws were offered and adopted, and were then referred to the Recording Secretary to make sundry corrections indicated, and was also directed to have 1000 copies printed.

On motion the Treasurer was directed to report a complete list of members at the next meeting.

Adjourned to 3d Tuesday of March next, at 12 m.

OUR HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

With the present number of the *Farmer* we have commenced a distinct department to be devoted exclusively to the interest of Horticulture in all its branches, and with a view to making it acceptable to those interested in the discussion of horticulture, floriculture, pomology, &c., we have secured the services of a writer eminently qualified to conduct it—he is known throughout the country as one of the most practical horticulturists, and as an accomplished writer.

Has any one wronged you? Be bravely revenged; slight it, and the work is begun; forgive it, 'tis finished. He is below himself who is not above an injury.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

We show in this number of the *Maryland Farmer* some correspondence of as important a character and emanating from as distinguished gentlemen as can be found in America. We feel proud of our regular contributors, and would be still prouder if our newly secured correspondents would continue their able and practical letters. We desire to have our Journal recognized by the public as a practical paper, and not the mere receptacle of essays, however learned. We have to congratulate ourselves upon the great increase of our advertisements, and the letters we get from our ever increasing list of subscribers, declaring that they consider our *Farmer* the best paper in the country, and one which furnishes the advertisements most suited to their wants, while on the other hand our advertisers say, they consider it a paying business to advertise in the *Maryland Farmer*, because of its popularity, and the increase of business its monthly issue brings to those who set forth in its columns what they have to offer to the public.

THE CENTENNIAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Committee of the Centennial Horticultural Society, to whom was referred the subject of horticultural buildings for the international exhibition, have prepared a report recommending the erection of one large building as a general conservatory for the display of plants, and especially palms and other large tropical and half hardy ornamental trees; also the erection of a practical working green house on an extended scale for keeping plants. The Committee also recommended plans of these buildings. The report will be adopted by the society.

CATALOGUES, &c., RECEIVED.

From C. B. Rogers, Philadelphia, Pa., Price list of garden and agricultural seeds, growth of 1873.

From Nicholas Cole, Pella, Iowa, Annual descriptive catalogue of choice and select vegetable, field and flower seeds.

From E. C. Mead, Keswick, Va., Annual catalogue of vegetable and flower seeds, and small fruits for 1874.

From Crossman Bros., Rochester, N. Y., Illustrated catalogue and guide to the flower and vegetable garden for 1874.

From R. H. Allen & Co., Seed catalogue, 1874.

From John Saul, Washington, D. C. select catalogue of rare and beautiful flower seeds, garden seeds, &c., for Spring of 1874.

From Jas Fleming, seed catalogue 1874.

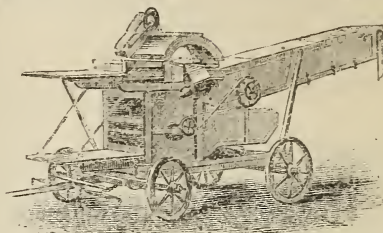
From Thornburg, McGinniss, Woodstock, Va., catalogue of Fertilizer spreader.

From Merrill & Bros., Rivesville, W. Va., catalogue of flower and vegetable seeds for 1874.

From Massey & Hudson, Chestertown, Md., Price list of greenhouse and budding plants, roses, &c.

From Hovey & Co., Boston, Mass., Illustrated guide and seed catalogue 1874.

IMPROVED DIAMOND STATE SEPARATOR.



The above cut represents the Diamond State Separator, which is considered very simple in its construction, from its freedom from intricate machinery, which enables it to run very light. It has peculiar to itself a very ingenious arrangement for separating the grain from the straw, and a device for fanning the grain thoroughly clean. The manner of feeding which is over instead of under the cylinder allows it to be fed more regularly, and at the same time forces the grain from the straw as soon as it leaves the cylinder—to protect the feeder from dust it has attached a duster. We refer the reader to the Taylor Manufacturing Company, Westminster, Md., for full information.

GLINES' PATENT SLATE ROOFING PAINT.—This article is applicable not only to roofs, but to all portions of barns and other buildings, implements, &c., and is admirably adapted to use in warm climates. Its protection against fire is shown by the fact that insurance companies make the same rates where this article is used as for slate roofs—no skill is required in the application of the paint. It is adapted to tin, iron, shingle or felting roofs, filling every hole, and saving a vast deal of expense in the way of repairs. Its ingredients are slate, finely pulverized, and held in liquid form in combination with oil, varnish and other substances. In fact it becomes slate again, and is practically fire, water and frost proof, and is yet elastic enough to yield to construction and expansion of the body to which it adheres. From all we can learn from the most reliable sources, this paint has given the most entire satisfaction, both on the ground of efficiency and economy. We refer the reader to the advertisement in this number of the *Farmer*.

The following editorial notices are from the two leading agricultural journals of New York City:

PERUVIAN GUANO.—We have several times during the past year, called the attention of our readers to the adulteration of guanos, and condemned the practice as it should be. We now bring to their notice the card of R. BALCAZAR, whose business we have investigated. Among the best of pure guanos is that imported from Peru, under the auspices of the Peruvian Government. Mr. BALCAZAR is in direct communication with the agents of that Government, and is enabled to supply that guano unadulterated, full 2,240 pounds to the ton, directly to consumers, thus saving the profits of middlemen. He will also ship in small or large quantities from the seaport nearest to the locality of the consumer, thus saving no inconsiderable amount of freight. Mr. BALCAZAR claims that by the above plan he can furnish consumers with pure guano at rates very much lower than they are now paying for it.—*Rural New Yorker*.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—MRS. HOBSON, HURTADO & Co., Financial Agents of the Peruvian Government, assure us of the thorough reliability of the special agency just established by Mr. R. BALCAZAR for the sale, in large or small quantities, of above article at importers' prices.—*American Agriculturist*.

HORTICULTURE.

HORTICULTURE AND AGRICULTURE.

As it is almost impossible to separate day and night because there is a twilight which intervenes, so though Agriculture and Horticulture are as different from one another as are day and night, and for their highest interests it is necessary to have separate Horticultural and Agricultural Societies and papers, yet in a general way they come together, and have to be discussed pretty much from the same ground. The savage has to turn his first attention towards his wigwam, his warm skins for clothing, and his Buffalo or Antelope for food—but the absolute cravings of his lowest nature satisfied, he feathers his head, paints his skin, or embroiders his mocassins, knowing instinctively what we have been taught in purer form, that he cannot live by bread alone.

So we, with our broad fields and fruit farms, must first of necessity look well to our corn and wheat, our cotton, hemp and wool—our apples, and pears and peaches—but these necessary things cared for, we come to the wants of our better nature. The little bunch of flowers on the dinner table, or the bud on the breast or button hole, the Geraniums, the Fuchsias, or the Mignonette, struggling—and often very successfully struggling in old pots or pans, amid the dirt and smoke of the town in some poor artisans window—the greenhouse of the better off, the little “door yards,” as the English term the little flower pots, about humble homes—the well kept lawns, and grand specimens of landscape gardening of the rich, often more beautiful than the most improved painter ever imagined, these all testify to the innate wants of man, and these the *Maryland Farmer* expects to minister to, as well as to the more substantial physical necessities it has always cared for.

The time for this New Departure is propitious. Our people themselves have felt the spirit move. Our Agriculture has long been pre-eminent, our fruit interests are second to none in the Union, but while other States have had their Horticultural Societies, flourishing and making the art flourish, exercising an influence not only immediately about them, but extending it over the whole Union, Maryland, with more elements of success, has stood outside. Our Horticultural Society will remedy this, and we shall earnestly second its efforts.

THE MODERN CARNATION.

The Carnation and common garden Pink have been through many phases of popularity since they were first improved, and continue to turn up in a new role with every revolution of fashion's wheel.

In its wild condition it affects old walls and dry banks in Europe, and is but a single flower of five petals, with some little fragrance, but no especial beauty. In process of time they were “doubled,” that is, the stamens were turned into petals,—different shades of color were developed, and the



texture and form of the petals became an object of great solicitude on the part of the breeders. Some had to have beautiful rounded edges, but could be of any color,—others must have fringed



edges, and a narrow border of some decided color different from the main color, while another class would consist of those which had flakes or stripes of darker colors running up or down the length of the petals. These classes all had a more or less degree of popularity, and the garden books of fifty years ago are filled with plates of these prize flowers, much as those of our time are with Zonale, Pelargoniums, tricolors, and other members of the old Geranium breed. But eventually the Carnation had its "nose put out of joint" by the advent of new babies into the little floral family, and for some years no particular attention was given to varieties. A Carnation was a Carnation; nothing more.

The cut flower fashion has brought the Carnation prominently up again. A few years ago, some were obtained with a tendency to flower continuously, and these are now known as Winter Blooming Carnations, chiefly because they are employed by Florists in flower forcing. This tendency has been taken advantage of, till now there are a goodly number of beautiful kinds, though none yet equal in size and beauty to the great prize flowers of the olden time. The great effort has been to have them bloom profusely, and these many of the popular kinds do. One white variety known as President Degraw, a florist tells us, who has two hundred plants set in the ground of his cut flower house, gave this season twenty-five hundred blooms. A Pink or Rosy variety, known as La Purite, is also immensely popular on account of this free-blooming habit.

In the olden time a kind which burst its calyx, had a blemish which disqualified it in the eyes of all connoisseurs, and it is a blemish which all good florists recognize. But no good free winter-blooming kinds have yet been found which blossom so profusely as those which have broken flower cups or calices. The effort on the part of improvers now is to find kinds which will not do this. Our illustrations show what is meant. One with the slit side and the claws of the petals shown, is known as Attraction,—the other with the perfect flower cup is a very fragrant Crimson, and if it would only flower as freely as some others, would be immensely popular.

THE BLOOD LEAVED PEACH.

Among the novelties of the past year the Blood Leaved Peach is very striking. When it comes out into leaf in the Spring, it is of a beautiful bright crimson. Towards the fall all blood leaves get more or less green, as is seen in the Blood Leaved Beech, and the Blood Leaved Peach is no

exception to this rule. But there is an advantage in this not possessed by the Beech or any other dark leaved plant, that it can by a little pinching and pruning, be kept in growing condition as late in the season as may be desirable, and thus the beautiful tinted leaves may be kept up all the season.

The fruit curiously enough is not dark like the leaves but quite white. It is not so large as our regular market varieties, but still very good. It is seldom that one can get a tree that will do as an ornament to a lawn or garden, and give fruit too. The apple blossom is the nearest to this idea. It does not last long, but gives great beauty while it does.

AKEBIA QUINATA.

A RARE CLIMBING VINE.

It is now over twenty years ago since a Baltimore florist Feast, introduced this plant to public notice, but it has taken longer than usual to get it well into public notice. Recently a New Jersey correspondent of the *London Garden*, wrote about its great beauty in the United States, and wondered why it was not more thought of in Europe. It is not very well known here yet, but is highly appreciated wherever it is known. It is a native of Japan, and thoroughly hardy in any part of the United States. The leaves are in fives, like a horse chestnut, but the leaflets only about an inch in length. The plant grows about as vigorous as an ordinary honeysuckle, a very little heat makes the leaves grow, and then it is "out" before most other vines, and they stay green till near New Year in Maryland. The flowers appear soon after the leaves, and are delicately fragrant, not quite so strong as the honeysuckle, but still pleasing. The flowers are very striking from there being two sexes in each bunch. The females are the showiest, sweetest, and most beautiful, as all females are and ought to be, as every enthusiastic youth is willing any time to testify. These flowers are about half an inch wide and of a rich plum color. It is very accommodating as to soil or location, being one of those rare things that will do well anywhere.

A GOOD EARLY APPLE.

In the northern part of the State and in southern Pennsylvania, one of the best early apples is Early Joe. It is rather small, and on that account will not perhaps be profitable for market, but it is a pretty color, and of admirable flavor. Those who want something good to eat, as well as something to sell, will not go wrong. For profit, the Summer Hagloe is one of the most desirable. Further north the Primate, a large white apple, is in demand. We should be glad to know how it does in our special district.

LARCH TIMBER.

At a recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Fruit Growers Society, Mr. Thomas Meehan made an address on the profits of timber culture, and amongst others spoke very highly of the profits of the Larch. Some one objected that the wood of the Larch raised in this country had been tested and found worthless. Mr. M. in reply said, that sometimes the tree was affected by a disease which injured the leaves, causing the upper half of each leaf to turn brown, and that it was this which affected the quality of the wood—when healthy there was no wood more durable than the Larch.

It would seem as if this liability to disease, and consequent injury to the timber was recognized in Europe. A recent number of the *London Garden* says:

The common Larch, in its present diseased condition, cannot be depended upon to produce good, sound, and perfectly matured timber, and it can only be profitably cultivated with a view to quick returns in the shape of hop-poles, fencing-rails or pailings, pit-props, railway-sleepers, temporary buildings, or other ordinary rural purposes; therefore, until we can obtain a new and healthy progeny of the European Larch, I would recommend the American Larch as a useful and profitable, though coarse-wooded tree, for the climate of Great Britain and Ireland. It is equally hardy, and of equally rapid growth, with the common kind, and quite as accommodating as to soil and situation, and would produce equally quick returns in poles, &c.; though, as I have stated, the wood is somewhat coarser. Its cones and foliage are smaller than those of the common Larch, and its branches longer and less regularly disposed. There are several forms or varieties of it, the whole of which are hardy and useful enough in elaborate ornamental planting.

It is now knowing whether a healthy "American Larch or Tamarack" is more durable than an unhealthy European Larch. It has not much of a reputation for durability, but this may be guess work. At any rate those who plant Larch for timber, should see well to getting a healthy stock.

PARSLEY.

Every good housewife wants a supply of Parsley, and the way to make a good housewife is to be careful to anticipate all her little wants of this kind. Very few gardens have parsley, and chiefly because it is not sown early enough. It ought to be one of the first seeds sown after the frost leaves the ground. It takes generally about six weeks to grow after sowing, but this period may be shortened by steeping the seeds for two or three days in water before sowing. It likes rich, heavy ground, but not where it will be burned too much in Summer.

NEW VARIEGATED ICE-PLANT.

Not having had a Horticultural Society of our own, Baltimoreans have generally had to go on to Philadelphia every Fall to see what is to be seen in the way of horticultural displays. At the meeting there last Fall one of the most striking novelties was a new variegated Ice-plant, with the horrible name of *Mesembryanthemum Cordifolium Variegatum*. It is not generally known to Horticulturists that variegated plants will re-produce themselves from seed. Indeed it is believed that they can only be reproduced true from cuttings. But judging from the following from the London *Journal of Horticulture*, it would seem at least that this is an exception:

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CORDIFOLIUM VARIEGATUM SOWING.—The seed should be sown in light sandy soil, which should be watered before sowing, allowed to stand for a few hours and again watered, and when settled sow the seed, covering it very lightly with fine soil or silver sand. Place in a Cucumber frame or hotbed and near the glass, and when the seedlings appear remove at once to a light and airy position in the warm greenhouse; do not water overhead but through the spout of the watering-pot, pouring the water on a piece of crock or slate that may be placed in the pot amongst the seedlings. Very little water is required whilst they are young, or indeed at any state; all they require is to be kept from becoming limp. Pot-off singly when they are large enough to handle.

ECHIUM VULGARE.

THE BLUE THISTLE.

All through the Shenandoah Valley, one of the most beautiful of wild plants, is the Blue Thistle. As the traveler glides along over the rail he passes hundreds of acres of beautiful sky blue from this plant, which, mixed with the other native colors (for this plant is a foreigner,) makes the ride quite as lovely as any over a "blooming" Western Prairie. The plant, however, is a great enemy to the farmer, and especially to the sheep raiser, as its seeds are "sticky," and adhere to the wool. Still it is not without its compensations. It is an admirable Bee plant. It is very rich in honey, and in this respect is, perhaps, next to the white clover. It ought not to be so very troublesome a weed, as it is but an annual, and could readily be kept down by the cultivator in a year or two of corn culture. Asking a farmer near Winchester what he called the plant, he said it was "the Blue Devil," but it has been well said by moralists that it is the devil who finds work for idle hands to do. It may be that the plant is so far well named, for with a very little industry our Virginia friends may soon make this "Devil" disappear.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND.

To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer:

GENTLEMEN:—I see by the February No. of the FARMER, that a State Horticultural Society was organized in Baltimore city on the 18th of January, and apparently under very encouraging and auspicious circumstances.

The intelligence that we have at last such an organization in our State, was indeed very gratifying, and when I read the names of the gentlemen enrolled as the founders, and saw among them so many of our most solid, intelligent and influential citizens, I felt that with such gentlemen as the leading spirits, that success could be in no degree problematical.

This meeting, it appears, adjourned to meet at the rooms of the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association, by the invitation of its President, A. Bowie Davis, Esq., on the 22d of January, which met pursuantly and proceeded to the election of officers, when Wm. T. Walters, Esq., was elected President; R. W. L. Rasin, Esq., Treasurer; T. C. Dorsey, Esq., Recording Secretary, and C. H. Snow, Esq., Corresponding Sec'y.

I thought the selection of such a Board of Officers a further guarantee of the success of the commendable enterprise.

I have since learned, however, that the Society has held a subsequent meeting, and that Mr. Walters had sent in a resignation, which was reluctantly accepted, and that the meeting then elected Ezra Whitman, Esq., as successor to Mr. Walters—that Mr. Whitman accepted the appointment, and that we now have a State Horticultural Society, with a competent and efficient Board of Officers.

Success to the long and much-needed Institution.

It is disgraceful that we have not, with our local facilities, long since embarked in so useful and so creditable an enterprise. We certainly possess all the natural elements of success in a much greater degree than is enjoyed by other States who have for years been enjoying the great advantages derivable from such an organization. Their experience will no doubt be very servicable to the Executive Board of our Society, and with the degree of sagacity, industry and intelligence for which its President and his associates are known to possess, I feel greatly encouraged with our prospects. I did not know, until a few months since, that Mr. Whitman was so much interested in landscape decoration, and that he had become so deeply interested in the culture of flowers. In passing his suburban residence on the corner of Northern

Avenue and Garden street, late in the autumn, I was so much struck with the mass of flora in the grounds, the fine condition of the turf of the lawn, and with a new green or flower-house in process of erection, that I drove in. Mr. W. was not at home, but his gardener kindly explained to me the plants and features of interest, and showed the proposed arrangement of the interior of the flower-house, which appeared to me to be admirable.

I remarked that there was already a neat, though small conservatory, which appeared to have been erected at the same time the dwelling was, which I supposed to be ample for supplying the family; but it would seem that it only increased the interest in flowers, so far as to cause the erection of a fine green house. Some features of the new house were new to me, but I was informed that Mr. W. had visited a number of the best houses in the State, and endeavored to embody all the best modern improvements. The shrubbery, and many of the fruit and ornamental trees in Mr. W's grounds, and the general appearance evinced taste and interest in that direction, which I doubt not will induce him to take a lively interest in all matters pertaining to Horticulture.

The Treasurer, Mr. Rasin, is also deeply interested in Horticulture, I am told, and that he has fine young orchards of his own planting, well kept ornamental grounds, flower houses, &c., and that the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Snow, is a gentleman of very high horticultural attainment and taste. I heard that Mr. Snow, in a very pertinent and interesting address delivered at a late meeting of the Society, stated that he had crossed the equator fifty times. It appears surprising that he should have been so often, and so long exposed to tropical heat, and still be *snow*. I feel to congratulate the Society on the selection of its officers, for, from what I know personally of the gentlemen, and what I hear from reliable sources, they will prove to be the right men in the right place.

Yours truly,
W. A. T.
Baltimore County.

Statistics show that there were in 1871 about 32,000,000 sheep in the United States, yielding an average of four pounds of wool each, or 128,000,000 pounds in the aggregate. In addition the annual importation of wool amounts to about 70,000,000 pounds, at a cost of nearly \$10,000,000. Then we import woolen goods to the amount of nearly \$44,000,000 per annum. There is room therefore, for an increase of 17,000,000 more sheep in the country to supply the home demand for wool, and for about 12,000,000 to displace the importation of woolen goods,

For the Maryland Farmer.

HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL STATE SOCIETIES—GRANGES.

"God Almighty first planted a garden; and, indeed, it is the purest of human pleasures; it is the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man; without which buildings and palaces are but gross handicrafts; and a man shall ever see that when ages grow to civility and elegance, men come to build stately sooner than to garden; as if gardening were the greater perfection." I give the words of the great philosopher of England; the man of whom it may be said, perhaps more than of any other since Solomon, that he "sounded all the shoals and depths" of learning and wisdom.

He was speaking, of course, of the highest order of gardening, in which plants of all sorts and trees and other rural objects are made by the skillful hand of cultivated taste to give beauty to the landscape, when he says gardening is a "greater perfection" than buildings and palaces. Yet it is a satisfaction to know that the pure pleasure and refreshment of spirit to be found in a garden, require neither great expense nor great space. We may suppose that the Garden of God was a Royal one indeed, as planted for His princely son Adam, and a type of the still more glorious one, even all the "new earth" that we look for, when the sons and daughters of the second Adam shall be gathered finally. In the meantime the poorest of the scattered household whose lot is cast in field or woodland, may have rich fruits and lovely flowers, green grass and shapely trees. What more had the bowers of Eden? If these be not enough, may he not without trespass go out of his proprietary limits, and joy in the

"Sweet interchange

"Of hill and valley, rivers, woods and plains,

"Now land, now sea, and shores with forests crowned,

"Rocks, dens and caves!"

All the elements of the highest Rural life are at the command of the lowliest dweller in the country, and all should learn to use them to the utmost. The State Horticultural Society assumes the duty of stimulating and shaping this sort of country adornment. Let it follow faithfully its high mission, and it will accomplish a work worth a great deal more to the people of the State than can be reckoned in dollars and cents. The purposes of the Society embrace, of course, much more than this, yet I cannot but recognize this as its highest aim, because it rises above mere material interests, because it has not mere money value. I would have every country school-house stand in the midst of trees and shrubbery and flowers and

green grass, and every child trained to be a loving nurse of earth's loveliest nurslings. Much more should every household have a care to surround itself with the fragrance and loveliness that can be so cheaply purchased. In this respect only, the Horticultural Society has a noble work before it, and to be President of such a Society is a distinction to be proud of.

The thorough awakening of agriculturists of every sort to a sense of their common interests, is significant of great good. Our State Society, under Mr. Davis's lead, has taken a new and true departure. If he is sustained, as he should be, there will be a new career for this association, which will have far more interest for the farmers of the State at large than it has been able to command heretofore. The Farmers' Union, of Baltimore county, and the many kindred associations, are all moving in the right direction and all moving together. I like this name. *The Farmers' Union*, so well, and it is so well to have a good name, that it seems to me worth the while of our State Society to adopt it; making itself the central *Farmers' Union*, around which the several County Unions should cluster.

But beyond all other instruments of progress put together, is the wonderful Grange movement. Other means will work more or less of improvement, but this means Revolution—a peaceful Revolution, but more thorough, more real and more fraught with good, agricultural, social and political, than any war has worked, that ever wasted the earth. It will be the Centennial Declaration of Independence for the masses of honest people who have been ruled for many years by a tyranny compared with which that of King George and his Cabinet was very tender pity. I mean the tyranny of corrupt associations of every kind and degree.

I hope you will find room in your good Journal for the altogether excellent Report of the Committee on Resolutions of the National Grange.* It is all compact, of the soundest practical wisdom—an admirable summary of sound principles and wise suggestions. There are texts enough in it for twenty good sermons of agricultural and social improvement. It is not a paper to be read and laid aside, but should be studied and thought over, point by point, till its precepts become a part of every farmers' mental furniture. Let every farmer join a Grange and give it God speed.

Very truly yours,

N. B. W.

Agricultural College, Md.

*We had proposed publishing the Declaration of Principles of the National Grange alluded to, but want of space, in this number, prevented us.

The Poultry House.

For the Maryland Farmer.

POULTRY BREEDING.

NO. THREE.

In his enquiries after pure bred fowls, the amateur or farmer is frequently astonished at the prices asked for such stock. Accustomed as he is to *market prices*, which average scarcely over one dollar each, he can hardly see a value of five dollars and upwards in any fowl. His neighbors influence his mind somewhat, as they deride the idea that any trio of fowls can be worth near so much money.

Peoples minds are hardly educated yet to the fact that it costs just as much time, study and experience to perfect a breed of fowls as of cattle or swine. Our best breeders think as little of paying fifty dollars for a first class cock for breeding purposes as the Short Horn breeder does in paying his thousands for a noted stock animal. I can name several breeders who have birds in their yards, that fifty dollars each, would not tempt them to part with. And when a fancier has spent time and money on his fowls and has brought them to a high state of perfection, he will not sell either fowls or eggs at any merely *nominal* price; in fact he cannot afford to.

Hence it is that the buyer of cheap eggs or poultry so often considers himself cheated. He thinks he cannot afford to pay the price demanded by some well known reliable fancier, but makes his purchases of some *cheap* dealer, and then grumbles because he got just what he bought:—"cheap stock." He finds, what scores, yes hundreds of other people have learned, that such stock is the very dearest he can possibly buy.

Another great mistake that the young beginner is apt to fall into, is the purchasing of Exhibition fowls. The class of people who do this, are the very reverse of the *cheap* buyers. They realize that to get good fowls they must pay a reasonable price; they attend the shows, and purchase fowls which have taken a high premium: but they do not know or else they forget, that it rarely happens that fowls matched up for exhibitions are rightly mated for the breeding pen; and when the season's work is over, and the chicks are sufficiently matured to tell their good points and their disqualifications, the amateur finds to his chagrin and mortification that he can hardly match up a single pen to send to the exhibition room. Then the seller again comes in, and this time unjustly, for blame and censure in not selling him *pure bred fowls*.

The birds are probably choice fowls of their kind, but not being properly mated, the result is that in the progeny the imperfections all crop out, and the good points are wanting or so imperfectly developed as to be more than overbalanced by the bad.

I would therefore advise the beginner to purchase fowls *mated for breeding purposes*; which any reliable breeder will send him. From such birds he may reasonably expect a fair proportion of chicks, which he will not be ashamed to show to his friends, or to send to the exhibition room. The season's work, if carefully noted, will also be of great service to him, in making up his yards for the ensuing year: And he will have gained knowledge and experience which is to be had in no other way.

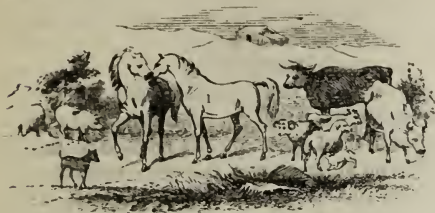
Another error which the amateur is likely to fall into, and it is one which is of altogether too general occurrence, is the *trying* to keep too many varieties. I say "*trying*," for that is just about what it amounts to.

To succeed *perfectly* with any variety it is necessary to have two yards or breeding pens; so that you may avoid *direct* in-and-in breeding. And when several varieties are kept, unless the amateur has an abundance of room, this cannot be done. At any rate it is *not* done by more than one in ten of those who advertise a long list of varieties.—Consequently to infuse fresh blood, a cock must be purchased from some other breeder. Eggs are sold and set from this cross, and the consequence is that the chicks are badly feathered, or show other imperfections; simply because the bringing together of different strains tends to "throw back," *i. e.* to develop the weak points of previous generations, and reproduce them in the offspring. This is the almost certain result unless the birds of both strains, thus brought together, have been bred for many generations with the greatest care to attain the same general characteristics. Another objection to the keeping of many varieties, is that the beginner cannot properly study the characteristics of so many kinds, and by trying to do too much, he fails in all. Two varieties are enough to commence with, and I would rather advise but one the first year, adding the second the ensuing year, if it is still deemed desirable.

If it is a question of profit, it resolves itself simply into this proposition—If a man has one hundred dollars to spend in manure and labor, which will pay him best? to spread it out over fifty acres of land, or over only one or two? The folly of the first course is self-evident; and the wisdom of the latter is equally plain.

Better by far to have a name as a breeder of one variety, and make that of more than usual excellence, than to have half a dozen or more kinds and all of them only mediocre in quality. It is on this stumbling block that so many amateurs trip and then wonder why they are so unsuccessful. "One thing at a time, and that well done," although an old saw, loses none of its force, when applied to this subject.

A. M. HALSTED.

Live Stock Register.

EARLY LAMBS.

A correspondent of Burlington Co., N. J., communicates the following to the *Germantown Telegraph*:

There being an increased demand for early lambs, a few suggestions in regard to rearing and fattening them for market may at this time be appropriate.

To go into the business properly, requires a building arranged for the purpose. It should be roomy and divided into compartments by a rack running through the centre, leaving space enough at one end for a communicating door-way. Then a rack on either side. This gives a roomy space between the racks for the sheep and lambs. The racks should be constructed so as to have troughs at the bottom to catch the detached leaves of hay, and also for feeding corn, oats and turnips.

A yard sufficiently large to accommodate the flock, and adjoining the feeding-house, is indispensable. There should be a cistern, or well placed in the centre of the side next the building, in order to water two lots, if the yard should be divided for that purpose. The pump-house should be large enough to contain a few bins of corn, oats, &c.

These arrangements completed, we are prepared to devote our attention to the lambs, as they arrive, place them with their mothers into one of the apartments, shutting off all communication with the others. This enables one to overlook both lots with greater facility. When all the lambs have arrived, the first-born may be separated from the others if necessary. There should be a small pen at one end of each apartment, having an aperture sufficiently large to admit the lambs. The troughs for the lambs should be covered with a board raised high enough for them to get their heads into the troughs freely without getting their feet in. Feed at first with cracked corn; after they are a few weeks old give them corn and oats mixed and a few turnips daily. With proper care lambs may be made to weigh fifty or sixty pounds by the first of April.

CARE OF SHEEP.

"Flock Master," of Lancaster Co., Pa., writes the *Germantown Telegraph*, as follows:

I send you the following seasonable hints in regard to the care of sheep: During the winter and early spring sheep are often affected with colds; these, if neglected, frequently become so deeply seated as to be incurable, and end in phthisis or consumption. The best remedy for a cold is, first, place your sheep in a well-ventilated, dry stable, comfortably littered; and second, give it any slightly purging medicine, with a moderate allowance of hay, and a bran mash, one-fifth of which should be oil-meal. Colds or catarrhs are not only epidemic, but endemic; be careful, therefore, where you winter your sheep, that there be no predisposing cause in their locality; and when they are attacked, remove them instantly from the flock. By following these precautions and keeping them well-fed, sheltered, aired, watered and salted, one may bid defiance to disease among his flock.

BREEDING SOWS.

A correspondent in the *Germantown Telegraph*, makes the following remarks on breeding sows:

One most important point is to keep the animals undisturbed for some weeks before littering. You can hardly manage worse than to disturb them at such times, or weeks beforehand. It is very common to separate the sows from the other hogs after it is well ascertained that they will *want the straw*. It is not prudent to fret them for a month before littering. Sows that run at large where they can hide away from all observers seldom fail to get along well. You never hear of their overlying their pigs or eating them. Breeders in pens ought to have large pens. They have a craving appetite for meat at such times, and will sometimes eat their pigs. To prevent this let them have some salt pork. I consider the above all important in the successful breeding of sows.

FEEDING STOCK.—Always be regular and systematic in feeding your stock. Regularity is the best balance wheel of agricultural enterprise; derange this, and the machine "runs down." Stated hours and specified quantities—graduated according to circumstances, should invariably be observed. "Neither too little nor too much, too often nor too seldom," this is the true policy. The coarsest fodder should be fed out in midwinter. Animals have then sharp appetites, and will eat what would be rejected at other times. In moderate weather, stock may be fed in yards.

Mr. Chas. E. Coffin, Muirkirk, Md., has sold to Erasmus Taylor, Orange C. H., Va., the Short-Horn cow Chance 5th, and her daughters, Mattie Lizette and Chancelette—the former by Lord Mayor, 6969, the latter by Royal Briton, 9014. Recent births in the herd are Water Nymph 2d, a roan c. c., Jan. 13th, got by Lord Abraham, dam Water Nymph; Muirkirk Laddie 3d, Jan. 25th, red roan b. c., by Royal Briton out of Nellie, and Roselia 4th, Feb. 6th, red c. c., by Royal Briton out of Roselia.

FRUIT GROWERS' MEETING.

DEPOT FOR SALE OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

At a meeting called at Chestertown, January 31st, of the farmers and others of Kent county, interested in the erection of a wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market in Baltimore, Judge Joseph A. Wicks was called to the chair, and James A. Pearce appointed Secretary, when

Col. Edward Wilkins explained that the meeting was called to consider the proposition made by Dr. Henkle in the Legislature of Maryland to establish in Baltimore City a market for the wholesale of fruits and vegetables, whereupon the chair appointed a committee of three to prepare business for the meeting, and to draft a memorial to the Legislature urging the erection of such a depot, which consisted of Col. Edward Wilkins, Dr. E. A. Vannort and J. W. Corey. The committee subsequently presented the following memorial which was read and accepted:

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of Maryland:

Your memorialists respectfully represent to your Honorable Body that we have seen with pleasure the preliminary steps taken by the Hon. E. J. Henkle, to secure to the horticulturists and fruit growers of our State a suitable wharf and market for the wholesale of their products. The want of such a depot and market has long been severely felt by this large class of agriculturists, and has proved a very great hindrance to the extension of what must in time become our chief agricultural resource. The rapid development of the rich farming lands of the great West, with the complete facilities for quick and cheap transportation of their abundant crops of cereals, have forced the farmers in some counties in our State to almost abandon their production, and to seek in the field of horticulture that livelihood they can no longer find in their former pursuits; and notwithstanding the great difficulties that have attended the sale of horticultural products, in consequence of the want of a depot and market of this kind, its values have increased and its interest extended with such great rapidity that it is now of primary importance, and must in the end absorb all the land in the State that is available for that pursuit, making her ultimately the chief market garden for the cities of the Eastern seaboard. That this may be more readily accomplished, it is important that the fostering hand of the State be extended, to insure for them this depot and market. We feel justified in making this demand at your hands, because of the large accession to the taxable wealth of the State already furnished from the horticultural interest, and because we believe that the only true road to any further increase in the agricultural wealth of the State lies through the full development of this branch of agriculture, and we know that nothing will so stimulate and promote that as a suitable depot and market for the better sale of these products. In the absence of the market we are at the mercy of middlemen, who prey upon our industry and skill, whilst the consumer is made to pay largely in excess of what should be a fair profit. We believe that the charges which should be imposed on those who will engage in trade at this market will amply indemnify the State for all expenditures incurred. With this expose of our necessities and our desires, we respectfully submit this, our petition, confidently believing that your honorable body will see the importance of supplying this great desideratum; and that you will make such a liberal appropriation as will ensure a depot and market that will be fully commensurate with the growing wants of this great interest; and your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Col. Wilkins then presented a memorial pressing the Legislature to enact a law requiring that all fruits and vegetables be sold by weight instead of measure in the Baltimore market, which also met the favor of the packers, which after a good deal of discussion was adopted. This memorial was presented to the Legislature and referred to the Committee on Agriculture of that body, who after hearing a full discussion of the question, reported unfavorable to the House, and by them adopted, which settled the question for the present.

Translated from the French for the Maryland Farmer.

THE STRAW OF DISEASED POTATOES.

The disease of potatoes (so prevalent during the past season in Maryland) is a sad scourge for the agricultural populations of Europe and America whose system of cultivation depends in a great measure on the tuber, and a proof of its necessity to them is the persistence with which it is cultivated in spite of repeated disasters in the hope that the disease will extinguish itself.

In the meantime the years follow one another: the seasons in vain exhibit different characters: neither the cold of winter nor the dryness or humidity of Spring and Summer fill up the expectations of our cultivators: it is evident that a specific treatment must be found like the *oidium* of the vine, and we must hope that these parasitic vegetations will not be able always to resist the efforts which are making against them on every side.

But if we cannot promise that we have found curative remedies, at least we must not by our fault increase the chances of infection in our fields. We know no process more efficacious to propagate this cryptogamous plant, with fine and light seeds, than to gather up the stems with care, as is generally done mix them with the compost and use this to manure succeeding crops. We shall be understood when we suggest that manure be dispensed with in raising potatoes: but it is not the manure in itself which is injurious, for potatoes have been manured with success for ages: it is the manure infected by the spores of the cryptogamous destroyer.

Hence we advise cultivators to burn on the ground the tops and the smallest remains of the diseased potatoes, thus destroying, if not the disease, at least, an infinite number of the reproductive germs. Without mentioning all the elements of fertility contained in the tops, their ashes scattered on the soil will return to it their alkalis and fixed principles—*Compte De Gasparin*.

The envious man is made gloomy not only by his own cloud, but by an other man's sunshine.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

A CHAT WITH THE LADIES FOR MARCH.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

"The stormy March has come at last,
With winds and clouds and changing skies."

Now Winter's leisure and enjoyments are over; lengthening days and early flowers are peeping up to see if they can venture to show their pretty faces; I feel sure my lady friends will pardon me for reminding them that duty calls for increased exertion on their part, in the discharge of household affairs, and commending to them the words of old Tusser:

"Good huswifery trieth
To rise with the cock;
Ill huswifery lieth
Till nine of the clock."

An early breakfast gives them an opportunity to spare more time from household duties, and bestow more attention to those employments out doors, which will continue to increase as the season advances.

The Dairy will soon be in full operation, and it is necessary to begin as you would have things done during the year, for if the dairy woman once gets set in her wrong ways it will be hard to change her habit, but starting right, she will likely keep in the same track, and have all things orderly, clean and sweet. These are the great essentials for good milk and prime butter. The poultry houses are now giving satisfaction, and becoming more interesting as the newly laid eggs are gathered by the basketful, and the young chicks are coming forth.

The early flowers are blooming for the gathering by fair hands. The *Snow Drop* is first to appear, and from the first to the last of the month will grace the border; then the large family of the beautiful *Crocus*, and *Pansies*, and often the *Siberian Squill*, a flower not commonly seen in this region, but hardy as the *Snow Drop*, and is a beautiful deep blue flower, forming brilliant masses in beds. These scouting parties herald the brilliant army that is approaching, and warns us to prepare for their reception and make suitable provision for taking care of the hosts as they arrive. Therefore we can begin the work by cleaning up, trimming, transplanting shrubbery, making new beds, walks, &c. Look over the beautiful catalogues, *Vick's*, *Briggs & B. Co.*, and others, make your selections of seed, and send for them at once, for their rule is, "first come, first served," and therefore to have them in time, you should order in time. Some seeds require very early sowing, either in pots in the house or hot bed, or open ground. These you should have now. But there is no need to send so far from home when we have just as good at our door, where mistakes, if they should occur, may easily become corrected, and where the plants can be had at any stage of growth. In this city there are several Florists of note, and their establishments should be visited by every lady who comes to the city. During the deep snow in February, I turned in, on a very cold windy day, to take a look at the thirteen or fourteen houses devoted to flowers, on the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Dolphin Street, the property of the Messrs. Halliday, the most extensive establishment of the kind south of New York. It was positively refreshing and start-

ling. I felt as if I had been transported by some friendly genii from the frozen regions of the north, to the tropical climes. I was in a warm atmosphere, amid thousands of blooming plants, whose blended perfume and brilliant colors, at once intoxicated the senses with bewildering delight. Hours can be spent here with the highest pleasure. I confess my chief satisfaction, if any distinction could be drawn between the several houses, was derived in the Japonica apartment, where are a large number of these superb trees, I may call them, they were so tall and spreading, loaded with their precious white, red and mixed flowers, in all stages, from the forming bud to the gushing fullness of bloom.

What a luxury it must be to have wealth sufficient to own a large Green House, properly taken care of! and yet how few of our rich men indulge in this refined mode of affording a never ending enjoyment to their families and friends. Yet it is gratifying to know that around Baltimore, the taste for flowers is increasing, and almost every gentleman whose means will allow, has now his Green House, Conservatory and Grapery, either one or all. Show me the man who delights not to look upon beautiful flowers and you show me a man fit for "treason, stratagem and spoils."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. A. King & Co, N. Y., the National Agriculturist, &c.
Frank Ford, Ravenna, O., New Blackberry.
R. Alcazar, N. Y., Genuine Peruvian Guano.
D. Landreth & Son, Phila., Pa., Landreth's Seeds.
Jno. S. Collins, Moorestown, N. J., Small fruit plants.
Merrill & Bro., Rivesville, W. Va., Seeds, Seeds, Seeds.
R. W. L. Rasin & Co., Balto. Md., Soluble S. 1. Guano.
I. Cook, Carroll, Md., Half million Strawberries.
C. H. Nichols, Washington, Gardener wanted.
E. R. Cochran, Middletown, Del., Middletown Nursery and Fruit Farm.
Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co., N. Y.
C. P. Knight, Balto. Md., Bradley's Enamel Paint.
Jas. J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass., Mammoth.
Jas. Cloud & Son, Kennett Square Pa., Seed Corn.
Franklin, Davis & Co., Richmond, Va., Fruit Trees.
Wagner & Mathews, Westminster, Md., Machine shops at public sale.
Hovey & Co., Boston, Mass., Choice Seeds.
P. Powell & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$15 Shot Gun.
Maryland Farmers' Agency, Balto., Thomas Fruit Cultivist.
J. Perkins & Son, Moorestown, N. J., Fresh evergreen and shade trees.
E. F. Peirce, Ercildown, Pa., Seeds, Plants, Vines.
Jno. Feast, Baltimore Md., New and rare plants.
J. J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass., Seed for Granges.
Briggs & Bros., Rochester, N. Y., January quarterly.
E. J. Evans & Co., York, Pa., Nurseryman & Seedsman.
Jno. D. Oakford, Baltimore, Pure bred fowls.
Henry Froehling & Co., Balto. Gline's Roofing Paint.
J. Y. Bicknell, Westmorland, N. Y., celebrated game Fowls.
E. D. Hallock, Baltimore, Md., Coes' Phosphate.
B. M. Watson, Plymouth, Mass., Old Colony Nurseries and Seed warehouse.
T. C. Dorsey, Balto. Md., Pure bred fowls, &c., &c.

A writer in the *Home, Farm and Orchard*, says: I have 29 hens which have laid 4,364 eggs, and if my arithmetic is right, they averaged 150 and a fraction over. I raised 60 chickens, worth \$30. The eggs averaged 24 cents a dozen, or \$87.28 for both chickens and eggs \$117.28. Cost of feed being \$55. The hens are a mixture of several kinds, but none pure."

THE FLORIST.

FLORICULTURE FOR MARCH.

BY JOHN FEAST, FLORIST.

As the season advances, attention is needed out of doors in getting the grounds in order, preparing borders, pruning and planting, preparing walks, sodding grass plats, and remodelling such as are wanted; the sooner done the better, so as to have everything ready for planting out in the Summer.

Camell as will now be in fine bloom, especially the colored varieties, which flower later than the double white; they should have plenty of air at times when the weather is fine; syringe frequently, and keep the foliage clean. Inarching may be done, and cuttings put in before they make any growth; also hybridize the seed bearing kinds to obtain new varieties; report any that need larger pots.

Azaleas that are coming in flower, or those in bloom, should be carefully watered. Grafting may be done when the young wood is hard enough; to be successful with this operation, care is required to be given the plant a short time after.

Geraniums should be kept perfectly clean from the green fly; and occasionally fumigate with tobacco after syringing, which will effectually clean the plants. Water once a week with liquid water, as they need some stimulant to cause perfection in flowering. Place in larger pots, such as require it, and give ample room between the plants for free access of air.

Fuchsias.—These grow rapidly, and should be pinched off once or twice to cause them to throw outside shoots; give pots large enough, with plenty of rough drainage, which is essential to all plants in pot culture; no plant will keep in good health unless this is attended to; besides, if a plant gets more water than required it will not be injured if the drainage is attended to carefully.

Cape plants. *Epacris*, *Heath*, *Acacias*, and other hard woody plants, will be objects at this season worthy of notice, with their graceful, pendulous flowers; they require to be kept cool, as too much warmth may injure them.

Cacti will require more water as they show signs of flower buds; have the trailing ones neatly tied up to give them a chance to expand their flowers. Attend to this when the flowers are about to open their buds, for fear of injury in removal, as they are very fragile.

Soft wooded plants, as *Heliotropes*, *Verbenas*, *Savias*, *Coleus*, and such flowering ones for planting out in the borders, should be got in readiness, it is time yet to strike cuttings for this purpose, if needed, as they cannot be planted out before the first week in May.

Amyrillus, and all Bulbs flowering in the Spring, should be placed near the glass; give plenty of water when in flower. Remove to larger pots, if needed, and give plenty of drainage to prevent the bulbs from decaying.

Cyclamens, *Achemenes*, *Tydeas*, *Plectoponias*, *Gesneras*, *Gloxinias*, and others of similar character, that have been dormant all the Winter, should be repotted and placed in a warm situation in the house; be careful in watering until they show signs of growth, as they are easily destroyed by too much moisture.

Cinerarias, *Calceolarias*, plants that are very showy at this season of bloom, should be kept quite clean from all insects that infest them, if not we need not expect a fine show of flowers; water with liquid guano, or some other soluble phosphate; this is beneficial both to foliage and flower, and requiring but little expense and labor.

Plants that have been kept in cold frames through the Winter need attention; give plenty of air on fine days; many plants are easily kept through the Winter in this way, such as *Carnations*, *Polyanthus*, *Auriculas*, *Primroses*, and many other herbaceous plants that flower in the Spring.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

STATE GRANGE OF MARYLAND.

Master—Joseph T. Moore, Rockville.
 Overseer—Joseph M. Burr, Kent county.
 Lecturer—J. C. Harper, Talbot county.
 Steward—J. B. Bonsail, Cecil county.
 Assistant Steward—T. J. Iglehart, A. A. county.
 Chaplain—James Barlow, Howard county.
 Treasurer—Jos. M. Chiswell, Frederick county.
 Secretary—Edward Hall, of B., A. A. county.
 Gatekeeper—Wm. Hepburn, Kent county.
 Ceres—Mrs. J. T. Moore, Montgomery county.
 Pomona—Mrs. J. C. Harper, Talbot county.
 Flora—Mrs. J. C. Wilson, Montgomery county.
 Lady Ass't Steward—Mrs. John Corry, Kent Co.

LIST OF GRANGES ORGANIZED IN MARYLAND.

With Number and Name—Name of Worthy Master, and Post Office Address.

- 1 Advance—J. H. Balderston, *Colora, Cecil Co.*
- 2 Enterprise—J. M. Barr, *Chestertown, Kent Co.*
- 3 Cecil—A. H. Briscoe, *Rising Sun, Cecil Co.*
- 4 Buckeystown—J. N. Chiswell, *Buckeystown.*
- 5 Eastern Star—G. W. Smith, *Frederick.*
- 6 Laurel—J. C. Harper, *St. Michael's, Talbot.*
- 7 Olney—J. T. Moore, *Sandy Spring, Montgom'y.*
- 8 Fairlee—J. W. Corey, *Fairlee, Kent.*
- 9 Progress—E. Hall of B. *Millersville, A. A. Co.*
- 10 Howard—Jos. Barlow, *Sykesville, Howard.*
- 11 Eureka, Wm. Hepbrn, *Lynch's, Kent.*
- 12 Rockville—J. E. Willson, *Rockville, Montgom'y.*
- 13 Hope—Dr. E. A. Vannort, *Hanesville, Kent.*
- 14 All Hallows—T. S. Iglehart, *Davidsonville.*
- 15 West River—H. M. Murray, *W. River, A. A.*
- 16 Forest—F. M. Hall, *Oak Grove, Prince George.*
- 17 Ashton—W. M. Stabler, *Sandy Spring, Montg'y.*
- 18 Marlboro—C. C. West, *Up. Marlboro, P. G.*
- 19 Collington—R. L. Ogle, *Bel Air, P. G.*
- 20 Urbana—Sam'l Hink, *Urbana, Frederick.*
- 21 College—C. B. Calvert, *College Station.*
- 25 Croom—J. E. Q. Early—*Croom, Pr. Georges Co.*
- Reliance—Dr. T. Cook—*Beltsville, P. Geo. Co.*
- Bloomingdale—J. W. Wilson—*Racelings' Station, Alleghany Co.*
- Darnestown—U. Darby—*Darnest'n Montg. Co.*

There are some 6 or 7 other Granges in the State, but were not able to learn name or locality.

STATE GRANGE OF VIRGINIA.

Master—J. W. White, Eureka Mills.
 Overseer—Wm. Taylor, Berryville.
 Lecturer—J. W. Morton, Eureka Mills.
 Steward—Wm. McComb, Gordonsville.
 Assistant Steward—T. O. Graves, Marksville.
 Chaplain—David Chalmers, News Ferry.
 Treasurer—W. D. Westbrook, Petersburg.
 Secretary—M. W. Hazlewood, Richmond.
 Gatekeeper—J. J. Wilkinson, Laurel Grove.
 Executive Committee—Richard V. Gaines, Mossingford, Va.
 A. M. Moore, Summit Point, W. Va.
 F. W. Chiles, Lousia C. H., Va.

Merit is mostly discovered by accident and rewarded by destiny.

GRAPE CULTURE.

For the Maryland Farmer.

GRAPE CULTURE.

Ever since the days I stood on tip-toe admiration, and gazed with longing eyes upon the pictures of the famous "*Grapes of Eschol*," I have been deeply interested in their culture, and well do I remember the sad havoc I often made digging amongst the choicest flowers and vegetables, to plant all the odds and ends of grape vines, invariably pulling them up the next day, to see if they were well rooted; discouraged by my failures then, I determined sometime, I will obey the Bible injunction, and "plant a vineyard;" accordingly, to gratify my whim, a few acres of ordinary sandy land was selected, sheltered north and west by a heavy belt of pines, and some twelve hundred grapevines, set out from eight to ten feet apart, some one, mostly two years old; Concords, Clintons, Ives' Seedlings and Hartfords, a few Isabellas and Catawbass. The first year they grew finely without any support, the second they were staked with strong cedar posts, and had a top dressing of muck and bone dust; the third year (last Summer) they had a thorough coating of *coal ashes*, and the vines were loaded with fruit, ripening about the middle of August, at least two weeks earlier than the same kinds in my garden at home, some three miles distant. The cultivation of the grape was probably amongst the earliest efforts of human industry; planting a vineyard was deemed one of the first and most important acts of those who tilled the earth, from then until now. The Grape has been among the fruits "what Wheat is among the cereals, and the Potato among the farinaceous roots, and like them in every country where it would thrive has been cultivated with pre-eminent care." The vine grows wild in most of the temperate regions of the globe, and will flourish in almost every variety of soil, their growth dependent upon the existence of the necessary elements for its proper nourishment and perfect development. Potash being, a very important constituent in the product of the vine, its presence is a matter of paramount importance, and the soil where this material is found would at once suggest itself to the scientific vine grower as best adapted for its culture. Countries where soil is mixed with debris of rocks, indeed "the finest vine of Medoc is grown where weeds refuse to thrive." The vine seems indigenous to the rock-bound shores of the Mediterranean, and and Poets sing of the vine-clad hills of France; yet down on this sandy Peninsula, with not a hill nor rock in view, the grape flourishes luxuriantly, the

wild vine hangs in graceful festoons from tree to tree, often climbing to the top of our lofty pines, filling the air with fragrance in Spring time, and in Summer its leafy canopy affords a graceful shade to the wayside traveller, and in Autumn yielding immense quantities of fruit, resembling the Clinton in size and quality. With us the Clinton degenerates, and often can scarcely be distinguished from its parent vine. The Catawba is not liable to rot as in some localities, and the Isabella ripens well, but the bunches of Concord are magnificent, and if it does not take two men, as in days of old, to carry one bunch, it certainly does to carry many of them. The yield of my vines this year was so large that if as they grow older they bear in proportion. I shall be like the man with the Elephant; for they refused at one of the largest commission houses in New York to handle grapes in August; said they must not come in competition with apples and peaches; must be kept back until October. Now I want some scientific grape grower to tell me how to keep mine from ripening too soon. They were so ripe as to shake off when gathered. We are not "Joshuas" down here, and grapes ripens under our burning sun in spite of all commission men may say; however, mine were sold in Philadelphia and Wilmington at six and eight cents per pound, and I can tell you, I was very proud of my success, especially when to prove what I *could do*, I ordered in return sugar, coffee, tea, butter, buckwheat, &c.; in fact, groceries enough for a family of six persons to last six months, and then had a *little beverage*, all from the produce of twelve hundred vines. I think P. P. that is better than raising chickens. For, to tell the truth, I didn't have any trouble with the vines, and I might with the chickens. Excuse the egotism of this letter, I only want you to know what can be done on the worn-out soil of this much abused Eastern Shore of Maryland.

April 12th, 1874.

WICOMICO.

THOROUGH CULTIVATION. — The *Live Stock Journal* says: Farmers are generally too much in a hurry in the Spring to cultivate thoroughly, so as to have a fine tilth of the surface. Nothing will pay better than extra cultivation. We would rather have extra cultivation without manure, than a moderate manuring with poor working of the soil. The rule should be to sow no more ground than can be well worked, this would produce more bushels of grain than more acres poorly put in. We have found an extra working to produce fifty per cent. more gain.

It takes three things to make advertising pay: Honest goods—an attractive advertisement—and an economical medium.

The Poultry House.

For the Maryland Farmer.

POULTRY BREEDING.

NO. 5.

In my last article I mentioned the height of fences for different varieties of fowls, but said nothing of their construction. Cheapness is almost always desirable, and durability should also be sought. The fence I have in use to divide my yards from each other, combines both these important requisites as well as another—portability.

To construct it, take a board twelve or thirteen feet long; then three half-lengths of furring, or fence lath (1½x3 inch spruce) each six and a-half feet long: nail them across the board edgewise, one at each end and one in the middle, allowing the ends of the furring to project three inches below the board. Next take two more furring strips and nail one on the top of the three already nailed to the board, and the other eighteen inches below; to these nail ordinary masons' lath, two to two and a-half inches apart; one length from the bottom board to the centre of first furring strip, and a half length above. This will allow the ends to project about six inches above the top strip, and will make a fence about six and one-half feet high.

To secure this fence in place, I drive short stakes into the ground about six feet from the fence on each side, opposite the ends of the board. A wire passes from stake to stake over the middle strip and around the two uprights, thus holding the two ends together and keeping the fence firmly in place: the three inches projection below the board preventing the bottom from slipping. Leaving off the upper half lath and placing the cross strip six inches lower makes a fence sufficiently high for the Asiatics and other large varieties. As before stated this fence can be moved from place to place, or taken down and stacked away in a very short time. I have nearly fifty lengths of this style of fencing in use, which was made in the Fall and Winter of 1867; and until this Spring the cost of repairs has not exceeded one and a-half dollars, annually. This Spring, in consequence of the high winds of the past Winter, I have had to replace a number of the furring strips, and have used nearly three bunches of laths in repairs; at a cost of perhaps (work included) seven dollars. I think this speaks well for this style of fence in point of economy.

LOCATION OF YARDS.

Had I my choice in locating a poultry yard, whether for breeding the fancy varieties of poultry or for raising fowls and eggs for market, my first

choice would be an island on the sea shore, next in a lake or river—if in the latter, the ground high enough to place the houses above the reach of freshets. Where neither of these locations are available, I would select a spot on the shore—either salt or fresh water—or a place with a small stream running through it. Many persons seem to think that a nice piece of smooth meadow land must be selected; but it matters not how rough and rocky the land is, provided there is earth enough between the rocks to keep the grass growing. A piece of newly cleared land full of stumps and bushes is just the spot where fowls would be most likely to thrive. In fact, land which could be used for no other purpose except, perhaps, for sheep pasture, is as good for this purpose as the best piece of meadow that can be found. It is really better, for it affords shelter from wind and sun and a place of refuge from hawks, crows, &c.

The poultry yard of Warren Leland, Esq.,—an account of which has gone the rounds of the agricultural press—was located in a rough part of his farm and comprised a tract of seventeen acres of land, in the middle of which was a pond of water, and not far from this was his poultry house, an old barn, the walls of stone, built on a side hill facing the south, and lighted by openings under the eaves. The land was very rough and rocky and partly overgrown with white birch, hazle bushes and a young growth of hemlock. Here the fowls were allowed full freedom. Some measure of his success, however, was due to his feeding. Every week from ten to twenty or more barrels of scraps from the tables of the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, were sent up and fed out to his poultry and swine: this of itself would almost bring success in breeding, even when the fowls were confined in a very limited space; but the advantage of the almost unlimited range, added to this mode of feeding, made success doubly sure.

Mr. Leland's fowls were mixed breeds, raised for consumption at the hotel above named.

A. M. HALSTED.

Brookside Poultry Yard, April, 1874.

PURIFYING MILK.—An *American Agriculturist* correspondent says that wood charcoal is an excellent absorbent of the disagreeable flavor of garlic in milk. He uses it every spring by dropping a piece three or four inches long and two inches thick into each pan of milk, or into the pitcher in which milk for table use may be kept.

A CALIFORNIA farmer, according to the *Rural Press*, cut sixty tons of hay from 16 acres of lucerne, pastured fifty calves three months, and harvested fifty bushels of seed. Good for California or "any other man."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

A Farmers' Grange.—The first Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized near Oak Grove, in Prince George's county, on the 16th of January, with twenty-five members—it is called Forest Grange. The following were elected officers: Frank M. Hall, Worthy Master; Dr. J. C. Fairfax, overseer; Wm. D. Bowie, lecturer; Upton B. Brooke, steward; Jeremiah Berry, assistant steward; Rev. Thos. F. Billopp, chaplain; J. W. Belt, treasurer; George W. Brooke, secretary; Norman F. Hill, gate-keeper; Miss Mary B. Brooke, Ceres; Mrs. C. Saunders, Pomona; Mrs. Jeremiah Berry, Flora; Miss M. E. Billopp, lady assistant steward. The Grange was organized by Edward Hall of B., Secretary of the Maryland State Grange.

Frederick County (Md.) Agricultural Society.—At the annual meeting of the Frederick County Agricultural Society, held in Frederick city, on Saturday, January 3d, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, B. J. Snouffer, Esq.; vice-president, Wm. H. Falconer; treasurer, Calvin Page; secretary, H. C. Koehler; corresponding secretary, Charles H. Keefer; chief marshal, Eugene L. Derr; board of managers, Dr. Fairfax Schley, B. J. Snouffer, John Loats, Calvin Page, Wm. H. Falconer, Cornelius Staley, C. K. Thomas, Geo. R. Dennis, Edward Shriver, Jas. C. Clarke, and L. S. Clinean.

Carroll County (Md.) Agricultural Society.—A meeting of this Society was held on January 5th, in accordance with charter, for annual election. After the report of treasurer, showing a balance in hand of \$534.75, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Granville S. Haines; vice-president, George W. Matthews; treasurer, R. Manning; secretary, Charles V. Wantz; directors, Francis H. Orendorff, Henry E. Morelock, Job Hibberd, Thos. F. Shepherd, and E. J. Crumline.

Col. Wm. A. McKellip, who has faithfully discharged the duties of secretary since the organization of the society, declined a re-election, and a vote of thanks was tendered him for past services.

Frederick County (Md.) Farmers' Club.—The Farmers' Club, composed of the Districts of this county east of the Monocacy, met at the primary school-house in New Market, on the 10th January; H. N. Lansdale, president, Dr. J. W. Downey, secretary. The committee to obtain an act of incorporation reported progress. The committee on manufacturing fertilizers for the use of the club reported favorably, and asked to be granted further time.

A preamble and resolutions were reported and adopted to be presented to the Legislature in regard to the unjust discriminations practiced by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad against the farming interest in the way of freights and passenger rates. It was stated that the rates from this point to Baltimore, 50 miles, was greater than from points on the line of said road double the distance.

Farmers' Club in Carroll County.—At a meeting of the farmers of the vicinity of Freedom, Carroll Co., Md., held on the 10th January, a permanent organization of a Farmers' Club was effected by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, and the election

of the following officers: President, W. T. Devries; vice-president, George W. Manro; recording secretary, N. D. Norris, Jr.; corresponding secretary, J. F. Shipley; treasurer, David Prugh; managers, N. D. Norris, Sr., Brice Shipley, J. Slack, J. A. Lindsay, T. Owings, Joshua Beasman, Thomas Glennan, George M. Prugh, J. O. Wadlow.

Washington County (Md.) Agricultural Society.—The corresponding secretary, Albert Small; treasurer, following were elected officers of the Washington Co. Agricultural Association, at a meeting held on January 3d: President, B. A. Garlinger; vice-president, D. Brumbaugh; recording secretary, P. A. Witmer; B. F. Fiery.

The Kent County Agricultural Society No. 1, elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: President, Robert Nicholson; vice-president, J. T. Skirven; recording secretary, S. Constable; corresponding secretary, S. Vannort; treasurer, T. C. Parsons; librarian, J. W. Corey.

The St. Michael's (Talbot Co.) Agricultural and Horticultural Society have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. John Miller; treasurer, James Benson; secretary, O. Hammond.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

Wholesale Price Current of Robert Buist, Jr., Garden Seeds, Philadelphia.

Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., Seed list with prices, Paris, France.

Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, from James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.

From Robert Halliday, Baltimore, Md., Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c.

Catalogue of Tools for Southern Agriculture, from the Pennsylvania Agricultural Works. A. B. Farguhar, Proprietor, York, Pa.

Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac for 1874.

Public Ledger, (1874.) Almanac. Full of useful statistics and facts.

From H. Young, York, Pa. Descriptive catalogue of Flower, Vegetable, Field, Grass, and other Seeds, and summer blooming Bulbs for Spring of 1874.

From A. F. Moon & Co., Rome, Ga., Vol. I of *Moon's Bee World*, a monthly periodical, devoted to Bee culture, \$2 per year.

From Snowden & Cowman, Baltimore, Md., The American Journal of Dental Science, edited by F. J. S. Gorgas, M. D. D. S.

From A. Bryant, Jr., Princeton, Illinois, Price list of Fruit, Evergreen and Forest Tree Seeds for Spring of 1874.

From Vanderbilt Bros., New York, Price list of Garden, Field and Flower seeds for 1874.

From Alfred Gray, Trenton Falls, N. Y., General descriptive circular and price list of land and water fowls for 1873-4.

What Next? Is the title of a monthly, published in Chicago, by John B. Alden, at the small sum of 25 cents a year, which is remarkable, considering the amount of useful and entertaining matter each number contains.

Live Stock Journal, Buffalo. This well filled Journal, for January, is received, it being the first number of the 5th volume. It deserves the patronage of every farmer; \$1.50 per year.

Wholesale Price list of Burrow & Wood, Nurserymen and Florists, Fishkill, Dutchess county, N. Y.

The Technologist, or Industrial Monthly for 1874. It is elegantly printed and illustrated and full of valuable information.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

VICK'S NEW SEED WAREHOUSE.—CONTINUED.

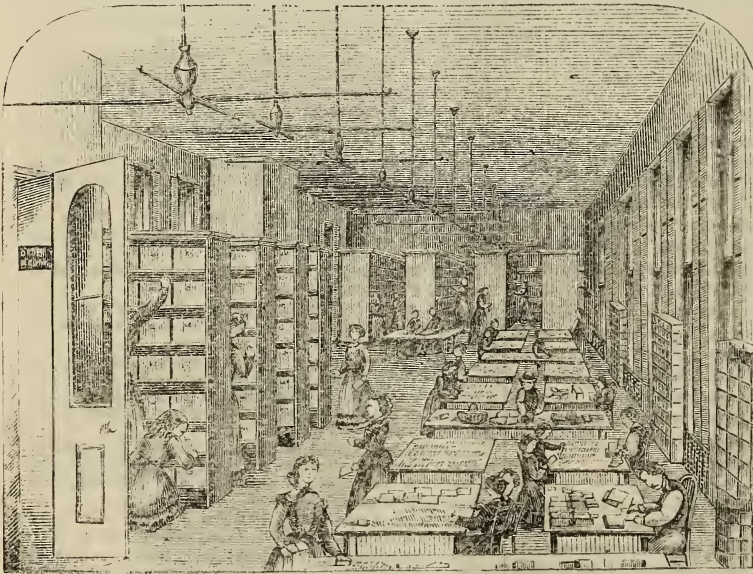


STORE FRONT.

Second Floor.—On the second floor is the Business and Private Offices, and also the Mail Room, in which all letters are opened. The opening of letters occupies the entire time of two persons, and they perform the work with astonishing rapidity—often opening three thousand in a day. After these letters are opened they are passed into what is called the *Registering Room*, on the same floor, where they are divided into States, and the name of the person ordering, and the date of the receipt of the order registered. They are then ready to be filled, and are passed into a large room, called the *Order Room*, where over seventy-five hands are employed, divided into gangs, each set, or gang, to a State, half-a-dozen or more being employed on each of the larger States. After the orders are filled, packed and directed, they are sent to what is

known as the *Post Office*, also on same floor, where packages are weighed, the necessary stamps put upon them, and stamps cancelled, when they are packed in postoffice bags, furnished us by Government, properly labelled for the different routes, and sent to the Postal Cars. Tons of Seeds are thus dispatched every day during the business season.

Third Floor.—Here is the *German Department*, where all orders written in the German language are filled by German clerks; a Catalogue in this language being published. On this floor, also, all seeds are packed, that is, weighed and measured and put in paper bags & stored ready for sale.—About fifty persons are employed in this room, surrounded by thousands of nicely labelled drawers.



ORDER ROOM.

(To be continued.)

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

A Chat with the Ladies for OCTOBER.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

"Now golden autumn from her open lap,
Her fragrant bounties showers; the fields are
shorn;
Inwardly smiling, the proud farmer views
The rising pyramids that grace his yard,
And counts his large increase; his barns are stored,
And groaning saddles bend beneath their load."

So the rural poet *Somerville* sung, long years ago; touched with the sober scenes of an English October. In our young, fresh land, October comes with glorious sunshine and charming atmosphere; with its fruits and leaf-coloring; its field labors and field sports; its gentle reminding to the husbandman to gather the harvest of his year's toil and store the fruition of his hopes ere the rigors of winter overtake him.

This is your *harvest* month ladies. You have enough to occupy your domestic thoughts and much of your time. The *Apiary* is to be seen after, that no moths get in the hives for they are looking out now to secure comfortable winter quarters. Be ye vigilant and keep them out. Take all the honey you mean to take this year that your bees may know what stores they are to rely upon. They are still at work and some of the best honey comes from the late blooming flowers, white clover and buck-wheat, together with the fruits and their expressed juices. Bees work well this month and make much honey because their materials are in abundance. Bee keeping is said to be very profitable, and we all appreciate the sweetness of the article which the "busy bee" manufactures.

Flowers and all tender plants intended to be kept over for winter blooming, or for setting out another year, if not already done, should be at once taken up and potted ready for removal to the pit, conservatory or green house upon the first indication of frost. The first frost is sometimes a severe one. It is best to be prepared for *Captain Jack*. He spares none.

The compost that some florists use, to fill the pots for the reception of seeds, bulbs or plants, consists of 1 part coarse clean sand, 1 part leaf mould, 1 part well rotted manure from old hot beds, dry cow manure or rotted stable manure and 3 parts turf or garden mould; if the latter, it must be as free as possible from grass or weed seeds. These materials ought to be secured in time, thoroughly intermixed often and kept dry until used. Place broken pieces of pots or oyster shells in the bottom of each pot with a little meadow moss over them, to prevent the mould leeching down. These broken pieces, or charcoal, or both, are used for the purposes of drainage. Be careful and not use too much water on the potted plants after they begin to grow. Never pour water or allow it to stand in the saucers, as is too much the custom. I get these suggestions from books on floriculture, written by practical florists. Hyacinths, tulips and all the hardy bulbs and tubers should be planted after the middle of the month. This is a good time to sow the seed of the *Myosotis*, or *Forget-me-not*. The best plants are from autumn sowing. It is so popular and so pretty, every garden should have them. A damp shady spot suits them best. There is a romantic tradition in Europe about this flower which we

have seen related somewhere. It is this. A knight and a lady were walking by the side of the Danube, exchanging vows of devotion and affection, when the latter saw on the other side of the river the bright blue flowers of the *myosotis* and expressed a desire for them. The knight eager to gratify her, plunged into the stream, and reaching the opposite bank, gathered a bunch of flowers. On his return however, the current proved too strong for him, and after many efforts to reach the land he was borne away.— With a last effort he flung the fatal blossoms on the bank, exclaiming, as he did so, "Forget-me-not."

"And the lady fair of the knight so true
Still remembered his hapless lot:
And she cherished the flowers of brilliant hue,
And she braided her hair with the blossoms blue
And she called it, "Forget-me-not."

Poultry requires much attention now, as the season is changing, and we may look for some stormy days. If exposed to the cold pitiless rain any length of time all poultry suffer, unless perhaps it is the goose. At such times they should be confined to a warm house, with plenty of light, and supplied with food, &c., to make them comfortable and quiet in their confinement.

The *dairy* will now command your assiduous supervision, for the best butter, for winter use, is that packed during this and the next month. It is not surprising that the butter in most country homes is so indifferent, because so little interest seems to be felt by the females in having it fit to eat, and that is surprising, because good bread and butter is the crowning honor of a notable house-keeper, and every man delights to do her honor. It is a cleanly, and interesting and profitable employment. I think every farmer should increase his dairy and then his wife or daughters would not want so much pin money. Their butter money would relieve the drain on his purse. What a loss our people sustain by not extending their dairies. It is better business than growing tobacco. We can compete and surpass Northern dairies if we would; because our grass season is so much longer and we are nearer the markets. We could rival and undersell the Western dairies for we are nearer New York and other large cities that consume and export. Our climate and locality gives us pre-eminent superiority over both the North and the West in this great industry. Yet shame to our men and women, we buy butter from the North and the West at high prices, while we have rich pastures and fine stock. It really is too bad! No wonder our people cry "hard times!" "want of money!"— The money spent in sugar, and syrup and butter, would buy many nice dresses and other comforts.— That money could be saved and more added to it, by a little more attention to the *Apiary* and the *Dairy*— both refined, lady-like employments.

Before I finish this little chat, let me earnestly invite you to attend the State Agricultural Fair at *Pimlico* where you will by your presence give encouragement to the laudable enterprise and will yourselves be placed with the evidences of an improving agriculture. You will see for yourselves all the varieties of poultry and thereby be enabled intelligently to make selections for your own henary. You will see and learn much in the inspection of the articles of manufacture, such as pickles, preserves, bread, cake, butter, &c. Your visit will be one of both pleasure and profit.

THE COLORADO BUG.

The immense destruction of crops caused by the Colorado bug, has attracted great attention to this immense and rapidly spreading plague, afflicting large sections of the whole country, and gentlemen, scientists and others, have experimented in methods for its destruction. We give several remedies, preventives and panaceas suggested by those who have tried them and found them efficacious. The great importance of this subject prompts us to lay these statements from various sources before our readers, that they may well consider the matter and be prepared the coming year to meet this terrible enemy in such a way, and in time, that it will be exterminated. It will require a vigorous and united effort of all, in each neighborhood where the vile insect makes its appearance.

Paris green, seems to be the most effectual, if not the only remedy.

We must CAUTION all who use it, as it is a deadly poison. Hence we ask our friends who design to use it, to read and remember the following from the *Boston Journal of Chemistry*:—

"Those who use Paris green for the extermination of the potato beetle should bear in mind that it is a most dangerous and deadly poison, and they cannot be too careful lest it prove fatal to 'larger game' than the bugs. All packages of the substance should be plainly marked Poison. There is great danger in the mixing of this green for the potato bug, owing to the fine dust which arises in the process, which is inhaled, and also rapidly absorbed by the pores of the skin, especially if the person using it should be in a state of perspiration. To guard against this, the hands and face (particularly the nostrils) should be protected as much as possible, and should be carefully washed after working with it, or with any of the preparations of which it is an ingredient. As it penetrates and poisons wood, gets into the seams and crevices of articles made of metal and even into earthenware that is at all porous, it is important that all household utensils, or anything in barn or stable (which cattle or horses could have access to) in which the article may have been mixed, or from which it has been used, should be carefully set aside, and never again used for any other purpose. Malignant sores are not unfrequently caused by scratching the skin when itching or irritated from handling the green.

As an antidote for the poison, the free use of milk as a beverage is recommended, but hydrated peroxide of iron is better. Sores caused by the green should be well covered with this, as with an ordinary salve, and a teaspoonful in a wine-glass of water should be taken twice a day, internally, while working with the green. This remedy can be obtained from any druggist or chemist."

S. Rufus Mason, of Dodge county, Nebraska, says:—A method of using Paris green has been tried, and perfectly safe to the operator and not likely to affect stray stock. In a painful of water

mix a teaspoonful of Paris green and a teaspoonful of flour; water the vines with this through a common watering pot and it will almost stop the devastation. The only use of the flour is to render the green sufficiently pasty, so as not to blow off when dry. I know this to answer well. But on large fields there is no better plan than my own, which I used and inaugurated for the first time last year with perfect success. In the middle of a dry, hot day, I harrow the young plants with a slanting tooth-harrow. This knocks the bugs to the dry, hot surface of the field, while the teeth grind them under, and when the vines are too high for the harrow, I hang a rope just under the double-tree which dangles against them, knocks them off and the shovelblades bury them. This mode is quick, cleanly, sure, and is an accompaniment of the natural process of cultivating the crop.

A correspondent at Town Point, Cecil county, Md., in the *Country Gentleman*, says:—We resort to several means for their destruction. One is by sending a boy along the row, to beat off the slugs, while another follows with a cultivator; this we do during the hottest part of the day; a number of the slugs are thus destroyed, but many find their way back to the vines; of course the mature beetles all escape. Another way which is in use here only by myself, is to take a barrel hoop, cover it with mosquito netting, making it from two to three feet in length; I hold this net on one side of the vine, while I administer a sharp blow to the other; the slugs and perfect beetles are thus dislodged and thrown into the net; this I consider the most effectual way.

A Mr. Roby, of Kent county, Michigan, "advises farmers to plant no more potatoes than they can tend well. Then just as soon as the bugs appear, to prepare a mixture consisting of one part Paris green, and twenty parts of plaster, or gypsum. Then before sun rise, if no dew has appeared during the night, to first sprinkle the plants from a watering pot, and then to dust on the mixture.—By repeating this regularly, he avers all the bugs will be killed before they have had time to deposit their eggs. The plaster acts as a fertilizer, and the poison produces no injury to the plants and with steady perseverance of this plan the bugs will be exterminated before they have done any damage.

Prof. Riley quotes the *Prairie Farmer* for the following mode of managing these fellows, so as not to have to go over the whole field with Paris green: He begins at one end of his potato patch, and scatters finely pulverized air-slacked lime over the potatoes gradually for about ten rods. Lime will not kill them, but they do not like it, so they go to the part not limed. The next day he drives them ten rods further, and so on till he has them in a narrow space, and then he puts on the Paris green strongly and finishes them. We have some doubts whether this will be found very much better than to apply the Paris green at once over the whole, and make short work of it.

A correspondent at Belvidere, Illinois, had been troubled with the bug for seven or eight years—three years of that time the entire crop was destroyed. He says: Last year I prepared a piece of ground and planted with Early Rose the first of July. In two weeks they were fit for cultivation. I prepared a watering pot—the holes perforated

for the escape of the water being very small—holding ten quarts, into which I put a teaspoonful of Paris green, and sprinkled the potatoes once. The bugs were destroyed; and before another crop of bugs came, my potatoes were ripe, and for winter and spring use they could hardly be surpassed.—No one here uses the drug in the powder, but all in water.

Mr. Balderston, a Cecil county, Maryland farmer dosed the beetle as follows: Two tablespoonfuls of the poison mixed in a barrel of water, with which the potatoes are liberally sprinkled once or twice by means of a fine sprinkling watering pot. The Paris green will thoroughly mix with the water and this small quantity will color and make poisonous a barrel of it. The fluid application can also be made at any hour of the day, which is an advantage on a large patch, while the dusting can only be done effectually while the dew is on.

The *Valley Spirit*, Chambersburg, Pa., recommends the following as possessing the requisites of ease, economy and harmlessness. It does not approve the Paris green remedy on account of its poisonous character, though it admits it will destroy the bug most effectually:

One part Nitrate Potasse (saltpetre) and ten parts of air-slacked lime, well mixed. Sprinkle over the vines. This preparation is perfectly safe and will also act as a fertilizer, good potatoes containing about 59 per cent. potash.

In Prof. Riley's Sixth Annual Report on The Noxious and Beneficial Insects of the State of Missouri, we find that "improved methods of applying this substance have been devised during last year, and it is now very generally used in liquid suspension, in the proportion of one tablespoonful of pure green to a bucketful of water, and sprinkled over the vines with a sprinkler or an old broom." As the green does not dissolve in water, but is merely held in suspension during a short time, the mixture must be frequently stirred, else the poison will settle on the bottom. But it matters little how the poison is applied if it is only spread over the leaves where the larvæ will be likely to eat it.

Moore's Rural New Yorker says that as this very destructive insect does not migrate but spread over the country, remaining permanently in every locality where it once finds a foothold, we think every farmer should make an effort to destroy all that appear on his premises. Our farmers must do this or give up the culture of the potato, and there can be no half-way system about it; the thing must be well done, else there is little use of doing anything. It is well to get the pepper-boxes ready or the sprinkler in order in time to make an attack upon the advance guard of this great pest.

Mr. O. S. Warner, writes the *Washington Star*, that he has successfully combatted *The Bug*. He mixes 1 lb. of Paris Green (which he finds is sufficient quantity) with 99 or 100 lbs. of lime plaster and spread it evenly over the vines. He says he can treat an acre in two or three hours, using from 25 to 75 or 100 lbs. of the mixture, to the acre, according to the size of the vines. It may be necessary to repeat the dose after a heavy rain. The cot at Akron, he says, would be for the lime plaster 50 cts. and the pound of Paris Green 60 cents, being \$1.10 per 100 lbs. of the mixture.

BROADCAST VS. DRILLING WHEAT &c.—A correspondent in the *Country Gentleman* from Chester county, Pa., thus discusses broadcast vs. drilling:

I am almost convinced that our farmers are like the lost traveler who, finding one track hastened on, hoping to follow it to a safe harbor, and soon found another and another only to find in the end that he had been traveling one circle in his own tracks. Page on page has been used to prove that drill seeding was the best for wheat, and the reports of our national agricultural department demonstrates just how much is saved by the use of the drill, and yet many of our most practical and not only best, but also most successful farmers are satisfied that they can raise more wheat with the grain sown broadcast, and the result of the tests on the Eastern Pennsylvania experimental farm have *always* resulted in favor of broadcast. I am loth to give up the use of my drill and shall only do so under strong and long continued pressure, but the practical evidence in the case increases from year to year slowly but surely, and finds annually some converts among our best wheat growers. Deep pans produce as much butter as shallow ones, shallow plowing beats deep, and broadcasting is better than drilling! How many times have we been around the circle, and would it not be better to remain stationary until the wave comes around again?

Wilkinson's Latest Improvement in Dairy Rooms,

the "Gulf stream Refrigerated Dairy and Ice House combined," is fully described in his Illustrated Essay for sale at the *Maryland Farmer* office—at 50 cents, post paid. This little work contains more valuable information on all matters pertaining to the Dairy, we believe, than has ever before been given to cow owners. Every farmer should possess it.

THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY FAIR.—The 21st Annual Fair of this Society was held on September 9th, 10th, and 11th, and was one of great success. The exhibition in every department was first class—the receipts satisfactory and the attendance good. The officers deserve great credit for their energy and push—they are always up to the times.

MARYLAND POUDETTE.—We call attention to the advertisement of the "Health Department of Baltimore City," who are now manipulating the night soil and garbage into Poudrette, and furnishing it to farmers at the low price of \$15 per ton, of 2000 pounds. Mr. Albert Smyrk, the Assistant Health Officer, under whose personal supervision the material is manipulated, has had large experience in the business.

BOTS.

We find the following in the *Turf, Field and Farm* and believing the suggestions for prevention, as well as the remedy for this fatal enemy's attacks on horses we insert it. This month the bot bee is almost as active in laying its eggs as in the summer time. It behooves those having horses to see that their legs are clean of these nit or eggs daily:

When the bots are troublesome and are supposed to be injuring the animal, the following will be very efficacious:—Chloroform, one ounce; laudanum, one ounce: tincture of assafoetida, one ounce; mix, and give in a pint and a half or a quart of thin syrup, well shaken together. This will destroy the bots. When the horse will eat or drink give him gruel freely, and follow above dose in a few hours with a brisk cathartic of glauher salts; the object being to carry off the destroyed grubs. Dr. W. A. Love, of Albany, Ga., one of the first veterinary surgeons in the country, who was the first to use the above prescription, has found it to be a never-failing remedy. Recent applications of it to horses in the city, have also resulted in a complete cure in each case.

The nit or egg can easily be got rid of by greasing the hair on the legs, side and back of the shoulder, and then rubbing it with a coarse cloth, or by sponging with hot water, which loosens their hold on the hair. In this way, through a little care, the bots are kept away from horses, and the old saw verified that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

PLANTING BULBS.—This can be done any time in October or November, or provided the ground is not frozen. The varieties mostly planted in autumn are hyacinths, tulips, crocuses, snow-drops, narcissus, crown-imperials, &c. They require a rich, light, somewhat sandy soil, and should be set two inches below the surface. Hyacinths, to have them in perfection, should be replanted every fall, but the others may remain in the ground for two or three years. The chrysanthemum and gladiolus should be taken up as soon as their leaves are dead, and either buried in sand in the cellar or placed on a shelf or an open closet where the mice cannot reach them, and where they will not freeze.

FOR SALE. ABOUT 1000 STANDARD & DWARF PEAR TREES.

ALL CHOICE VARIETIES and THRIFTY TREES. The Standards five years old, and three times transplanted.

JESSE MARDEN, Jr.

No. 55 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. M. Purdy—Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener.
Paschall Morris & Son—3 Months Free.
Hall Husking Glove Co.—Hall's Patent Husking Gloves.
Dr. J. C. Beek—Opium.
H. W. Hill & Co.—Hog Ringer.
Thomas M. Harvey—Stock, &c. For Sale.
Atwood, Root & Co.—Castle Brook Nurseries.
E. Whitman & Sons—Pumps and Syringes.
Health Department—Maryland Poudrette.
E. R. Cochran—100,000 Peach Trees, &c.
Wm. Knabe & Co.—Grand Square & Upright Pianos.

STATE FAIRS, 1874

American Institute. New York.....	Sept. 9, Nov. 14
Georgia, Atlanta.....	Oct. 19, 24
Indiana, Indianapolis.....	Sept. 7, Oct. 7
Maryland, Baltimore.....	Oct. 6, 10
Mississippi, Jackson.....	Oct. 26, —
Nova Scotia, Halifax.....	Oct. 5, 10
St. Louis Association, St. Louis, Mo.....	Oct. 5, 10
Virginia, Richmond.....	Oct. 27, 30

POULTRY SHOWS.

Bucks County, Pa., Doylestown.....	Dec. 8, 11
Central New York, Utica.....	Jan. 6, 13
Connecticut, Hartford.....	Dec. 15, 18
Eastern Pennsylvania, Doylestown.....	Dec. 8, 11
Iowa, Dubuque.....	Dec. 15, 18
Lehigh Valley, Pa.....	Jan. 5, 8
Maine, Portland.....	Jan. 12, 15
Maryland, Baltimore.....	Jan. 5, 8
Massachusetts, Boston.....	Jan. 27, Feb. 4
New England, Worcester, Mass.....	Dec. 1, 4
Western New York, Buffalo.....	Feb. 10, 17

Catalogues, &c., Received.

From John Saul, Washington, D. C., his Catalogue of Dutch and other bulbous flower Roots.
From R. Lauer, New York, his Catalogue of Dutch and other bulbous flower Roots.
From L. B. Case, Richmond, Ind., his Catalogue of Trees, shrubs, &c.,
From Jas. Vick, Rochester, N. Y., his Floral Guide, No. 4.
From James Fleming, New York, his Catalogue of Hyacinths, &c.
From C. L. Allen, Queens, New York, his Catalogue of Tuberoses, Lillies, &c.
From Hoopes Bro. & Thomas, West Chester, Pa., their Catalogue of Fruits, &c.
From W. H. Moon, Morrisville, Pa., his Catalogue of Fruits, &c.
From Vilmorin Andrieux & Co. Paris, France, their seed Catalogue.
From Randolph Peters, Wilmington, Del. catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.
From Thomas Meehan, Germantown, Philadelphia, Catalogue of Deciduous Trees, &c.

COOLING LOTION.—One pint of vinegar, one pint of alcohol, one pint of water, one-half of salt.
SORE TONGUE.—Is relieved by washing well with strong alum water.

FOR SALE AT THE MARYLAND FARMER OFFICE.

AN ILLUSTRATED ESSAY ON
"DAIRY ROOMS AND DAIRY FARMING,"

BY J. WILKINSON,
Rural Architect and Consulting Agriculturist,
Baltimore, Md.

Fifty Cents per copy, post paid.

HOW TO PREPARE AND PACK PRODUCE FOR MARKET.

Permit me to make to shippers of country produce a few suggestions how to prepare and pack their produce for market, that it may, if a good article, sell readily and at the highest price.

BUTTER should be packed only in ash, chesnut, oak, beech, maple or poplar packages, and these should be thoroughly steamed, in order to extract all coloring matter and flavor from the wood, both of which materially injure the butter. Just before packing the butter, soak the package for a few minutes in fresh water, then dip it immediately into a strong brine. This will prevent the butter from sticking to the wood. Never use pine packages nor pine covers. The pine impregnates the butter with the turpentine flavor, which greatly depreciates its value. Butter left for one night in a pine box or tub is injured for the table or baker's use.

EGGS are an article in trade of great magnitude. The crop of the United States is equal in value to one-fourth that of the cotton crop. Egg shippers are often careless in their selection and packing, and common carriers handle the packages very roughly. Fresh and clean eggs sell quickly; stale and dirty no one wants. The washing of them, or leaving them in the sun, hot room or damp place, causes them to rot in a short time. To have them keep well, they should be kept always in a cool and dry place. Eggs, before being packed, should be examined in a dark room by candle light to see that they are clear and good. Pack always in dry, clean and sweet oats or cut straw. The oats or straw should be sifted to free it from dust. Never pack in sawdust, nor any material that is damp, musty, sour, dirty, or that has any bad flavor, as it impregnates the eggs with such flavor and injures them. Bakers often lose their dough from using such eggs. Steven's patent egg case is the safest and most convenient package for shipping. The eggs can be packed by children, self counting, and if properly handled there can be no breakage. Cracked eggs should never be packed, as the constant friction from the motion and jarring causes the white to run out and dirty the others. Never pack over seventy dozen eggs in a barrel.

POULTRY should be fat, and kept for twenty-four hours from food before killing to have the crop empty. Food in the crop sours, blackens the skin, injures the sale of poultry, and buyers will not pay for this useless weight. Opening the vein in the neck or bleeding in the mouth is the proper mode of killing. If bled inside the throat the bills should be pryed open with a piece of chip and the poultry hung up by the feet on a line. This makes bleeding free and prevents bruising. The head and feet should be left on and the entrails in. The flesh should not be mutilated in any manner. Turkeys and chickens dry-picked keep much longer and sell higher than the scalded. If the picking is done by scalding, the water should be heated just to the boiling point, and the poultry held by the feet, dipped in and out the water four or five times, counting three each time in or out. The work should be done quickly, neatly and thoroughly. After picking, hang up the poultry by the feet in a cool, dry place, till all animal heat is out and the

poultry thoroughly cold and dry. Avoid freezing as poultry will not keep long after thawing. Wrap in thin, light, strong paper. Brown and dark, heavy paper, having too much acid in it, injures the poultry. The head should be wrapped separately. Always pack head downwards. This throws the soft entrails on the breast bone, the poultry keeping longer in this position. Pack in clean, dry, tight flour barrels.

Geese and ducks, after being killed, should have all the feathers picked off, then rubbed all over thoroughly with fine rosin, after which dip them in boiling hot water in and out seven or eight times, then rub off the pin feathers, after which wash off the fowl with warm water, using soap and a hand-brush. Immediately after rinse them well in cold water, then hang them up by the feet in a cool, dry place till they are thoroughly dry, when they can be wrapped and packed as before suggested. Poultry thus dressed and packed will, in moderately cold weather, keep sweet and fresh for fifteen to twenty days, and can be shipped from the extreme West with safety by freight. Never pack poultry in straw, as in damp or warm weather it causes it to sweat and heat.

Game, deer, rabbits, coons, opossums and squirrels should be opened, all the entrails taken out, leaving only the kidney fat; then the insides should be wiped perfectly dry with a soft, clean cloth, after which wrap the small game in paper, packing back downwards.

Wild turkeys, ducks, geese, grouse, pheasants, quail, pigeons and birds of all kinds should always have the entails left in them and the head and feet on. They should never be mutilated in any manner. Drawn birds sour in a short time and sell for less than the undrawn, even if sweet. Wrap the head separately in paper, then the body. Pack head downwards in tight clean barrels the same as poultry.

Shippers should remember well that all game and poultry should be thoroughly cold before being packed, otherwise it will soon sweat and heat.

Barrels are the best packages that shippers can ship in.

JESSE GILMORE.

Baltimore, March, 1874.

WHY?

I sing because the sky and air,
Wood, vale and bloom a song have brought me;
Because a song is everywhere—
I sing because the birds have taught me.

As if my bosom were a lyre
Swept o'er by unseen, angel fingers,
Too soon the sweetest strains expire,
But on my lips the echo lingers.

And if my notes shall reach a soul
And lift it into higher feeling,
Shall rift a dart thro' sorrows' scroll,
The holy light of peace revealing,—

(We do not praise the day for light,
We do not bless the hills for beauty,
But bend to God, who makes them bright)—
My songs are love and love is duty.

Then only think that I have sung
How bright the earth for me is glowing,
And from my heart these notes have sprung
Like incense from a lily flowing.

YOUNG MEN BOYS & AGED MIDDLE MEN.

Trained for a successful start in Business Life, taught how to get a Living, Make Money, and become Enterprising, Useful Citizens. **EASTMAN BUSINESS COLLEGE**, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., On-the-Hudson, the only Institution devoted to this specialty. The oldest and only practical Commercial School, and only one providing situations for Graduates. Refers to Patrons and Graduates in nearly every city and town. Applicants enter any day. Address for particulars and catalogue of 3,000 Graduates in business, H. G. EASTMAN, LL. D., Poughkeepsie, New York. sep 2t

TO MARKET GARDENERS.

CABBAGE SEED A SPECIALITY.

The subscribers have, for many years, made the growing of Cabbage seed of superior quality a SPECIALTY, devoting close, critical, practical attention to the selection of the most approved specimens of each variety, from which, in turn, the best samples were again selected; thus, in a long series of features as distinct and unmistakable as are those years, establishing a character for each sort with of a "Durham short-horn," or a "black-faced South-down."

The Early Bloomsdale Cabbage, a sub-variety of extraordinary merit, is now offered for THE FIRST TIME. It is nearly as early as the English Large York, it is hardy, stands the sun of July, does not burst speedily when ripe, is of large size, in form an tuse cone, and is in all respects worthy the attention of the Market Gardeners of the Union.

One ounce packages for trial (one ounce only to one address can be furnished,) at one dollar, postpaid.

DAVID LANDRETH & SON,

BLOOMSDALE SEED FARM,

Seed House, Nos. 21 & 23 South Sixth Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TREES, Etc.

AUTUMN OF 1874

We invite the attention of Planters and Dealers to our large and complete stock of

Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees.

Grape-Vines, Small Fruits.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses.

New and Rare Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

Evergreens and Bulbous Roots.

New and Rare Green and Hot-House Plants.

Small parcels forwarded by mail when desired.

Prompt attention given to all enquiries.

Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent prepaid, on receipt of stamps, as follows:

No. 1—Fruits, 10c. No. 2—Ornamental Trees, 10c.
No. 3—Greenhouse, 10c. No. 4—Wholesale, Free.

Address, **ELLWANGER & BARRY,**
Estab'd 1840.
s2t Mount Hope Nurseries, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

AUCTION SALE

OF

JERSEY CATTLE.

Will be Sold without RESERVE, on

Thursday, September 24th, 1874,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, M., AT

HERKNESS' BAZAAR,

PHILADELPHIA,

The entire Herd of

Pure-Bred JERSEY CATTLE,

THE PROPERTY OF

J. HOWARD McHENRY, Esq.

Sudbrook Farm, PIKESVILLE P. O., Baltimore county,
Maryland.

The herd consists of 25 head Cows, Heifers and Bulls, all registered, and for purity of Breeding and Fashionable Colors, it is believed cannot be excelled in this country.

See Catalogues on application.

Stock on view the day previous to sale.

ALFRED M. HERKNESS & CO., Auctioneers.

9th and Sansom Streets,

sep-1t

PHILADELPHIA.

VICK'S CATALOGUE

of Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, and all



Now published for Autumn of 1874, and will be sent free to all who apply. 32 pages—50 illustrations.

Address, **JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.**

sep2t

DELICIOUS STRAWBERRIES.—We make our acknowledgements to Mr. John Cook, of Carroll, Baltimore county, for his presentation to the office of the *Maryland Farmer*, of the six varieties of Strawberries raised by him and exhibited at the last display of the Maryland Horticultural Society. Among them were the Kentucky Late, Boydens No. 30, Jucunda, Chas. Downing, Russell's Prolific, and Monarch of the West, the later a new and handsome berry, compact, smooth, large and sweet, and promises to be a valuable fruit. After a thorough test the verdict was given in favor of the Russell's Prolific for richness of flavor, &c., though they were all so luscious it was hard to discriminate as to superiority. The "Devil," who came in for his share—pronounced in favor of *all* of them, as being better than any he had eaten, at even *four cents* a quart.

To Jesse Marden, Jr., we are also indebted for a basket of the "Agriculturist" Strawberry; these were extra large, of reddish crimson and sweet, and were devoured in a much shorter time than it takes a swarm of Colorado bugs to destroy a small potato patch. There was not *one* left to spoil. One of the attaches declared it a feast worthy of the gods, and he never expected "to look upon the like again."

EUG WONDER.—We received at this office an egg, perfect in its proportions, which enclosed another egg, also perfect, the latter measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and 3 inches in circumference.

The white and yolk of both eggs were natural. Can any of our poultry men explain the phenomena? The old cook, upon breaking the outer egg and seeing the inner one drop was wonderfully amazed, as she took it as an omen of ill. But it was not an *omen*, only an egg.

POKE-ROOT FOR DESTROYING INSECTS.—D. F. C. Renner, of Frederick County, Maryland, writes to the Department of Agriculture, that several years ago he collected some poke-root (*Phytolacca decandra*) for medicinal purposes, and placed it at various places about the house, to dry. After several days he observed that there were many cock-roaches lying dead, and upon examination found they had been partaking freely of the poke-root. Some of the root was placed near their haunts, and the result was that it rid the premises of those insects. Since then he has communicated the remedy to others, who have tested it with satisfactory results.

Spirits of ammonia, diluted a little, will cleanse the hair very thoroughly.

A GARDENER'S BAROMETER.—The common camphor bottle makes a very cloudy index of atmospheric weight and weather changes, on which the following is a beautiful improvement: "Dissolve $2\frac{1}{2}$ drachms of camphor in 11 fluid drachms of alcohol. Put 38 grains of nitrate of potash (saltpetre), and 38 grains of muriate of ammonia (sal ammoniac) into 9 fluid drachms of water; when all are perfectly dissolved, mix the two solutions. Shake them well in a two ounce or 4 ounce white glass vial, cork very loosely, or better, tie over the orifice a piece of linen or cotton cloth, and place the instrument in a good light out of the sunshine, where it can be observed without handling. When the weather is fine and clear, the fluid is also; but on the least change, the chemicals which lie as a sediment, rise in beautiful frond-like crystals proportionately, and again duly subside. By watching these changes, one soon becomes able to predict the changes of weather probable for a few hours to come, in any locality, but not for all alike. This instrument may be recommended also as a pretty philosophical toy, with a problem annexed.—*Cultivator*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

George Balderston, Flower Vases.
C. J. B. Mitchell, Cotswold Sheep.
James C. Higgins, Dark Brahmas.
Archibald Hawkins, Life of Elijah Stansbury.
David D. M. Digges, Piedmont Land Agency.
C. F. Kuster & Bro., Street Lamps.

KISSES.

BY JOHN GODFREY SAXE.

Give me kisses—do not stay
Counting in that careful way;
All the coins your lips can print
Never will exhaust the mint.

Kiss me, then,
Every moment—and again!

Give me kisses—do not stop
Measuring nectar by the drop;
Though to millions they amount,
They will never drain the fount.

Kiss me, then,
Every moment—and again!

Give me kisses—all is waste
Save the luxury we taste,
And for kissing—kisses live
Only when we take or give.

Kiss me, then,
Every moment—and again!

Give me kisses—though their worth
Far exceeds the gems of earth;
Never pearls so rich and pure
Cost so little, I am sure.

Kiss me, then,
Every moment—and again!

Give me kisses—nay 'tis true,
I am just as rich as you;
And for every kiss I owe,
I can pay you back, you know,

Kiss me, then,
Every moment—and again!

LEMONS WHOLESOME.—When people feel the need of an acid, if they would let vinegar alone, and use lemons or apples, they would feel as well satisfied, and receive no injury. A suggestion may not come amiss as to a good plan, when lemons are cheap in the market, to make good syrup. Press your hands on the lemon, and roll it back and forth briskly on the table to make it squeeze more easily; then press the juice into a bowl or tumbler—never into a tin; strain out all the seeds, as they give a bad taste. Remove all the pulp from the peels, and boil in water—a pint for a dozen pulps—to extract the acid. A few minutes boiling is enough; then strain the water with the juice of the lemon; put a pound of white sugar to a pint of the juice; boil ten minutes, bottle it, and your lemonade is ready. Put a tablespoonful or two of this lemon syrup in a glass of water, and have a cooling, and healthful drink.—*Scientific American.*

A COMPOSITION FOR COVERING HOUSE ROOFS.—Take one measure of fine sand, two of sifted wood ashes, and three of lime, ground up with oil.—Mix thoroughly and lay on, with a painter's brush, first a thin coat, and then a thick one. This composition is not only cheap, but it resists fire well.—*Scientific American.*

THE BRIGAND; OR THE DEMON OF THE NORTH.—(Hans D'Islande.) By Victor Hugo. Philadelphia:—T. B. Peterson & Bros. Baltimore News Company—price 75 cents, postage free.

Of all the writers of our day, Victor Hugo is the only one who can claim to rank with the great masters of imaginative literature, Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, and Milton. Victor Hugo, is an artist of almost universal genius. He is a painter of no mean skill, he is an orator who has thrilled the most cultivated audiences by his impassioned eloquence, he is a statesman who has acquitted himself with credit in important positions of public trust, he is the greatest dramatist since Shakespeare, he is a novelist who deals in masterly fashion with the most complex problems of human nature, and he is a poet whose verse is characterized by infinite grace and tenderness. "The Brigand; or, the Demon of the North," is for sale by all booksellers, or copies of it will be sent to any one, post-paid, by the Publishers, on receipt of price by them.

BALTIMORE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND WEEKLY PRICE-CURRENT.—The first number of the twenty-fifth volume of this weekly was issued on Saturday June 13th, and has changed its title from *The Baltimore Price-Current* to the above title. Geo. U. Porter, Esq., has associated with him Wm. Pinkney Hamilton, Esq., in the editorial management, &c.—it is greatly enlarged, and its columns will be open to all proper communications in matters pertaining to Finance, Commerce, Trade and Manufacturers. As heretofore it will contain the fullest and most reliable reports of wholesale markets, as well as all other information of use to shippers and wholesale traders, both residents and dealers abroad. Issued from the Exchange Reading Rooms, every Saturday, at \$5 a year.

Live Stock Hints.

If a lamb gets chilled, wrap it in a warm blanket; or, in extreme cases, put the lamb in a tub of warm water. Lambs apparently dead have been restored in this way.

A pail of water with a pint of corn or oat meal stirred in it is a capital thing for a tired horse.—It will enable him to work an hour or two longer in an emergency.

Last fall pigs should be fed very liberally at this season, in order that when they are turned out to grass or clover they may be strong and vigorous.—If they are fat now they will keep fat all summer on good clover.

The farmers of Pawlet, Vt., are giving up sheep raising and going into the manufacture of cheese. There are already four cheese factories in the town, and five more near its limits.

A love of salt is natural to all animals and is promotive of health and appetite. When they have access to it at all times in the form of rock salt, they take it whenever nature requires it and never too much.

No good driver will ever resort to the cruel practice of whipping or beating his horse. A light whip may be carried, but there is seldom use for it. Much more can be accomplished by kind treatment and good judgment.

All dairy cows, when practicable, should have a respite from yielding milk from two and a half to three months previous to dropping their young.—Nature demands this time for recuperation and the production of health offspring.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune recommends as a cure for lice on cattle or horses, to sprinkle calomel between the ears and along the backbone, enough to be seen plainly; then dust it in the hair to the skin. The applications in four days is generally sufficient, even for a very bad case. The animal should be kept dry, if convenient. One ounce will answer for from ten to fifteen head.—*Ohio Farmer.*

CLIPPING SHEEP TWICE A YEAR.—A correspondent of the Department of Agriculture says: "The shearing of sheep twice a year diminishes the amount of wool, as I have satisfied myself by experiment. One fleece, annually shorn in the spring will weigh more than both the fall and spring fleeces from the same sheep."

The juice of ripe tomatoes will remove the stain of walnuts from the hands without injury to the skin.

SPECIMENS OF PRINTING INKS.—Messrs. Robinson & Pratt, Printing Ink Makers, of New York and Philadelphia, have left us a complete Specimen Book of the various qualities of Plain and Illuminated printing, with the price of the ink attached, which shows at once the progress of the art of printing and the great perfection to which printing inks have been brought in their adaptation to the requirements of the present times, when not to print and advertise is to retrograde and disappear. This House is one of the most extensive in the country, and can be relied upon in any particular. The inks are of every shade and of exquisite finish, embracing the finest tints, heavy carmines, jet black, &c.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

From E. R. Cochran, Middletown, Del., his Price list of Trees, Plants, &c.

From John Saul, Washington, D. C., Catalogue of Fruit, Evergreen, and Ornamental Trees, &c.

From A. Hance & Son, Red Bank, N. J., Price list for Fall 1874.

From William Parry, Cinnamonson, N. J., Catalogue of Fruit, Ornamental Trees, &c.

From Robert Buist, Philadelphia, Pa., Buist's Price Current.

From Robert Buist, Philadelphia, Pa., Buist's Almanac and Gardener's Manual for 1875.

From James Elmslie, New York, Catalogue of A. Chevallier's Seed House, France.

From Cottier & Denton, Buffalo, New York, the following pieces of new and attractive Music: Amber Tresses tied in blue; My Sweet Josie Darling; Bridal Polka; Bellona; Gabrielle and Undine Waltzes.

From F. W. Helmick, Cincinnati, new music: "Let me dream of Home, sweet Home."

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1873. We shall at some future time make extracts from it and publish the same in our columns.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Charles S. Taylor,
James Armstrong
C. P. Nettleton,
W. Parry
Col. D. S. Curtiss,
G. & C. Merriam,
The Peoples Gas Comp'y
A. Hance & Son,
E. W. Ross & Co.,
Dufur & Co.,
Jas. Vick,
Noah Walker & Co.,
Jesse Haney & Co.,
A. M. Purdy,
Whitney & Co.,
Live Stock Journal,
Jas. J. H. Gregory,
C. C. & R. H. Hyatt.

Berkshire Pigs, &c.
Sloves
Choice Poultry.
Trees, Plants, &c.
A Great Want Supplied.
Webster's Unb'd Dictionary.
Lime for Agricultural purposes.
Nurserymen and Florists.
Cummings Feed Cutter.
We Workers.
Vick's Floral Guide for 1875.
Reliable Clothiers.
Painters Manual.
Fruit Recorder & Gardener.
Want Agents male & female.
Farmers, Stock Breeders, &c.
Gregory's Seed Catalogue.
Commission Merchants.

PAINTER'S Manual—House and sign painting, graining, varnishing, polishing, kalsomining, papering, lettering, staining, gilding, glazing, silvering, glass staining, analysis of colors, harmony, contrast, &c. 50 cts. Book of Alphabets, 50. Book of Scrolls and Ornaments, 61. Carpenter's Manual, 50. Taxidermist's Manual, 50. Soap-maker's Manual, 25. Guide to Authorship, 50. Lightning Calculator, 25. Hunter and Trapper's Guide, 20. Horse Breaking and Training, 25. Dog Training, 25. Employment Seeker's Guide, 25. Watchmakers and Jewelers Manual, 50. Of booksellers, or by mail.

JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau-st., N. Y.

dec 17

BALTIMORE MARKETS--Dec. 1.

Prepared for the "Maryland Farmer" by **GILLMORE & ROGERS**, Produce Commission Merchants, 159 W. Pratt st.

[Unless when otherwise specified the prices are wholesale.]

ASHES.—Pots quiet at \$6 50 @ \$6 75.

BEE SWAX.—Good demand at 30 @ 31 cts.

BROOM CORN.—Active at 6 1/2 @ 10 cts.

COFFEE.—Quiet—prices range from 17 to 22 cts. for ordinary to choice, gold duty paid.

COTTON.—Market moderately brisk—Ordinary, 12 1/2 cts; Good Ordinary 13 1/2 cts; Low Middling, 14 1/2 cts; Middling, 14 1/2 cts; Good Middling, 15 1/2 cts; Middling Fair, 16 cts.

EGGS.—Fresh lots—Active—Md. and Pa., case, 32 cts.; Ohio, barrel, 30 cts.

FERTILIZERS.—No change to note. We quote:

Peruvian Guano.....	\$66 1/2 ton of 2000 lbs
Furner's Excelsior.....	55 1/2 ton "
Furner's Ammo. S. Phos.....	45 1/2 ton "
E. F. Coe's Ammo. S. Phos.....	55 1/2 ton "
Soluble Pacific Guano.....	50 1/2 ton "
Rasin & Co., Soluble Sea Island Guano	50 1/2 ton "
Rasin & Co., Ground Bone and Meat..	" "
Rasin & Co., Ammonia, Potash and	" "
Bone Phosphate of Lime.....	60 1/2 ton "
Flour of Bone.....	45 1/2 ton "
John Bullock & Sons Pure G'd Bone..	45 1/2 ton "
Whitman's phosphate.....	50 1/2 ton "
Bone Dust.....	45 1/2 ton "
Horner's Maryland Super Phos.....	50 1/2 ton "
Horner's Bone Dust.....	45 1/2 ton "
Dissolved Bones.....	40 1/2 ton "
Missouri Bone Meal.....	47 1/2 ton "
New Jersey Ground Bone.....	40 1/2 ton "
Moro Phillips' Super-Phosphate Lime	50 1/2 ton "
"A A" Mexican Guano.....	30 1/2 ton "
"A" do.....	30 1/2 ton "
Plaster.....	\$1.75 1/2 bbl.

FRUITS DRIED.—Cherries, 25 @ 28 cts; Blackberries, 9 @ 9 1/2 cts; Whortleberries, 14 cts; Raspberries, 33 @ 34 cts; Peaches, peeled, bright, 20 @ 25 cts; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 8 @ 9 cts; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 6 @ 7 cts; Apples, sliced, bright, 9 @ 12 cts; Apples, quarters, bright, 5 @ 7 cts.

FLOUR.—Market Firm—Super \$4.25 @ 4.75; Extra 5.00 @ 5.25; Western Family 5.50 @ 5.75; Choice family, \$8 25.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Active, fair to choice, white, 1.25 @ 1.45; fair to choice, red, 1.20 @ 1.40. Corn—Southern white, 78 @ 85—Yellow do 80 @ 81—Western mixed 80 @ 86 cts. Oats—64 @ 66 cts.

HAY AND STRAW.—Timothy Hay, steady at \$19 @ \$21 per ton; Rye Straw \$13 @ 14; Oat Straw 12 @ 14; Wheat straw \$10 00 @ 12.00.

HIDES.—Green 9 @ 10 cts.; Dry salted 13 @ 14 cts.; Dry Flint 15 @ 18 cts.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon Shoulders, 10 1/2 cts; Clear Rib Sides, 13 1/2 cts; S. C. Hams, 14 @ 16 cts.

POTATOES.—Early Rose 85 @ 90 cts. per bushel—Sweet 82 25 @ \$2.50 per Barrel.

RICE.—Carolina and Louisiana, 7 1/2 @ 8 cts.

SALT.—Ground Alum \$1.05 @ 1.15; Fine \$1.95 @ 2.00 per sack; Turks Island 30 @ 32 cts. per bushel.

WHISKEY.—\$1.03 cts. per gallon.

The American Sardine Co.'s Boneless Sardines, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines.

FREE to all applicants, my Nursery and Bulb Catalogues. F. K. FENIX, Bloomington, Ill. Sept-27

PURE BRED

Calves, Sheep, Premium Berkshire & Chester White Pigs, Bred and For Sale by

FRANCIS MORRIS,

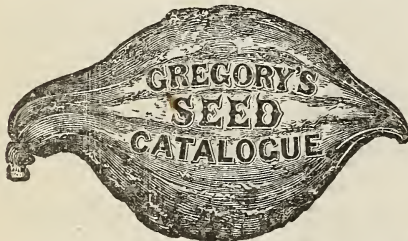
Office 18 N. 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

sept-87



The above is acknowledged by all who have seen it to be the finest and most perfect chromo sent out by any publisher. It is no mere deal, as too many of the so called chromos are, and is particularly appropriate for the dining room. Knowing that our paper, "The Fruit Recorder & Cottage Gardener," is and will do its own printing, and speaks for itself wherever it is seen, and desiring to put it into the hands of as many as possible, now we offer to send it for three months on trial, with the above beautiful chromo for only 50 cts., or for last 3 months of the year and through 1875 and the chromo, for only \$1.25. To show our confidence in paper and chromo, we will take them back and refund the money to all who are not satisfied with the paper or chromo. We challenge any publisher in the country, to produce as many testimonials, in proportion to circulation, as we can show for the practical value of "The Recorder & Gardener" and the beauty of our Chromo. All who grow flowers, in-doors or out, fruits or vegetables, should take it. Specimen copies free to all applicants. Our offer to club agents is very liberal. Our "Small Fruit Instructor," a 64 page book, tells in plain simple language, how to plant and grow all kinds of small fruit successfully, for the kitchen or market garden. Price, post paid, 25 cts., or 50 cts. with the above chromo. Address, A. M. PURDY, Rochester, N.Y.

dec 1t



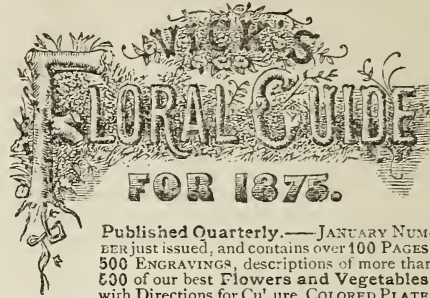
My annual catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1875, will be ready by Jan. 1st for all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. In it will be found several valuable varieties of new vegetables introduced for the first time this season, having made new vegetables a specialty for many years. Growing over a hundred and fifty varieties on my several farms. I would particularly invite the patronage of market gardeners and all others who are especially desirous to have their seed pure and fresh, and of the very best strain. All seed sent out from my establishment are covered by three warrants as given in my catalogue.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

dec 1t

WANTED. AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, to sell pictures everywhere. 14,000 retailed by one. Another writes: "I can make more money at this business than I can on a \$10,000 farm, all stocked."

dec 2t WHITNEY & CO., Norwich, Conn.



Published Quarterly.—JANUARY NUMBER just issued, and contains over 100 PAGES, 500 ENGRAVINGS, descriptions of more than 600 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with Directions for Culture. COLORED PLATE, etc.—The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world.—Only 25 cents for the year.—Published in English and German. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

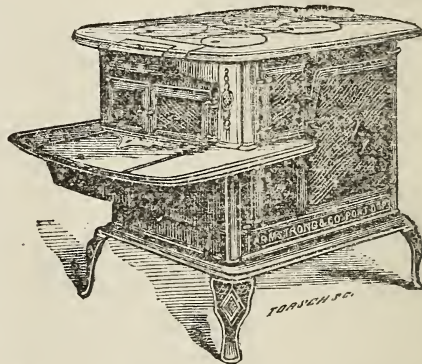
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FARMERS, DAIRYMEN, STOCK AND POULTRY BREEDERS, FISH CULTURISTS, APICULATORS, or any person that keeps even a HORSE, a COW, or POULTRY, or is interested in the advancement and improvement in AGRICULTURE, whether he live in CITY, TOWN, or COUNTRY, before subscribing for any other publication, should examine the

LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

Pronounced the most ABLE, VERSATILE and READABLE Journal of its class. Beautifully Printed and Illustrated. National, giving equal attention to the Stock Interests of every State. Edited in separate departments. Monthly, 1.50 per year. 6th Volume begins January, 1875. Pays canvassers best. Agents wanted everywhere. Specimen copy, 10 cents. Address, LIVE STOCK JOURNAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

dec 3t



The Emerald Cook,

The largest and best Cooking Stove in the market. Also manufacture and sell the VIRGINIA, VIRGIN QUEEN, WELCOME, SEA BIRD, and ADVANCE Cook Stoves, and a beautiful SIX-HOLE RANGE, with Warming Closet—No 1 Baker; and a large variety of HEATING STOVES. Manufacturer and proprietor of the BEST FIRE-PLACE STOVES in the world—the "FAME," "REGULATOR" and "CHAMPION." Satisfaction guaranteed.

JAS. ARMSTRONG,

60 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

FOUNDRY, Port Deposit, Md.

nov 1-yr

FALL MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

W. C. Ridgely of Bethany, Brooke county, W. Va., in the *Live Stock Journal*, gives the following advice for the fall management of sheep:—

The following is my practice: After the lambs have been weaned (which should be done as early as possible, in order that the ewes may get in good condition before winter sets in), the ewes should be taken up and tagged, and their feet trimmed.—It makes the flock look more respectable, and the ram can serve the ewes more conveniently, if properly tagged. It keeps the sheep from filth and dirt, and the flies will not have a chance to blow them. Their feet being well trimmed they can travel better, and are less liable to become galled and sore. As soon as the fall frosts have twitched the grass, it is good economy to begin feeding sheep a small quantity of grain, unless very fat, in order to get them in good condition, as they will be easier wintered, will take the ram earlier in the season, and more evenly, so the lambs will come nearer together in the spring. Any very old sheep should be disposed of, as they will be apt to die during the winter: and any that are very thin should be put by themselves, and fed an extra amount of grain. The muscular and vascular systems of the sheep are so much weaker than most other farm animals, that if they are allowed to become reduced below a certain point in winter, and if they are herded together in considerable numbers, their restoration to good condition is always difficult, and in severe winters, impracticable. Where there is an opportunity to choose between several valuable rams, it requires skill and judgment in selecting the ewes to be bred to each one. The ewes should be examined, the individual excellencies and faults of each, and her hereditary predispositions and habits of breeding, so far as can be ascertained, fully taken into account; then she should be bred to the ram which, by his previous get, would be most likely to make an improvement in the progeny.

There are several different modes of coupling, some using "teasers" so aproned that they cannot serve a ewe; others have the ewes sorted for the different rams, and turn the ram with them—when he serves a ewe she is marked, and turned with the flock of served ewes—and the ram is put by himself for an hour or so, when he is let in with the ewes a second time; and so on till the flock has been gone over. Others, where the flocks are small, allow the ram to run with the ewes until they are all served. The lambs should all be marked and numbered, and a record of each kept, in order to improve the flock. Ewes come in season from the fourteenth to the seventeenth day, and carry

the lamb about 152 days, though they vary sometimes a few days one way or the other.

Rams should have extra care during the coupling season. Whether taken from the flock only at night, or kept from it entirely except when covering, his separate inclosure should be dry, clean and comfortable. And it is better to entirely exclude him from seeing or hearing the ewes except when he is admitted to them.

The coupling period lasts from thirty-five to forty days. A ram which has been ill, or over-worked may not get lambs one year, and prove a sure lamb getter the next. Occasionally a Merino ram is hung so low in the sheath that he cannot serve a ewe. If he is valuable, some persons give him the advantage of a platform, raised three or four inches. With some rams confined to dry feed for a few days is all that is necessary. In dividing flocks for the winter, in latitudes where sheep are kept on dry feed, and are confinement to stables or small yards during the winter, even Merinos do better in flocks that are not large. They should be divided into separate lots before, and preparatory to, going into winter quarters. It is better that these lots be made as small as required to accommodate 100, if convenient. The sheep in each lot should be as near one size, and of equal strength, as possible.

PRESERVING GRAPES.

The *Ohio Farmer* gives the following simple method of preserving bunches of grapes for family use in winter:

We have kept them nicely all winter by the following process: Select the best bunches and pick off all unripe, unsound or broken fruit; then let them dry a day or two. Take an empty box, put in a layer of cotton, in the bottom, then a layer of grapes, then another layer of cotton, etc., for three or four layers. Paper is recommended by some, instead of cotton, but we have never tried it.

Another method.—A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* recommends the following mode of keeping grapes until spring: Take new soap-boxes and nail cleats on the inside of the ends or sides, about one inch from the top, and between them bars at various distances, as required by the varying length of the bearing shoot cuttings.

As late as I dare I cut off the bearing shoots (that would be cut in the fall pruning) containing the bunches, with pruning shears, and shorten them so they will crowd between the end of the box and the top part of the bar, and hanging the bunches in their natural position, lay the cover on. By this method the boxes can be handled without shaking the shoots off the bars, carried to the light, each bunch or shoot of bunches examined as winter advances, and decaying berries or bunches removed, and the best kept without any moldy taste, as is so common when they are packed solid and kept late.

HOW TO HAVE GOOD CIDER.

Prof. Horsford, of Harvard University, has published a receipt for improving and preserving cider, by means of which the progress of the vinous and acetic fermentations may be arrested at pleasure, and the cider preserved in just such a state as may be desired. It is this:—

“Put the new cider into clean casks or barrels, and allow it to ferment from one to three weeks, according as the weather is cool or warm. When it has attained to lively fermentation, add to each gallon three-fourths of a pound of white sugar, and let the whole ferment again until it possesses nearly the brisk pleasant taste which it is desirable should be permanent. Pour out a quart of the cider and mix with it one quarter of an ounce of sulphite of lime for every gallon the cask contains. Stir it until it is intimately mixed, and pour the emulsion into the liquid. Agitate the contents of the cask thoroughly for a few moments, then let it rest that the cider may settle. Fermentation will be arrested at once, and will not be resumed. It may be bottled in the course of a few weeks, or it may be allowed to remain in the cask and used on draught. If bottled, it will become a sparkling cider of surpassing excellence.”

Professor Horsford was the first to use the sulphite of lime for this purpose, and to him is due the credit of first calling attention to its usefulness. It is in no respect deleterious, as the sulphate, into which the sulphite is changed by the liberation of sulphurous acid, is entirely insoluble, and remains at the bottom of the vessel. Remember, it is the sulphite of lime, not sulphate, must be used.

The quality of the cider will remain unchanged for years.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

HEMP FOR SEED.

The *Kentucky Home Journal* contains the following: “Having had a large experience in the production of this crop, we propose to give our readers the benefit of it. We have planted early and late; prefer to plant about the first of May, always planting on high ground, and that which will only produce a medium crop of corn is best; plant in hills four feet apart each way; we prefer to put plenty of seed to each hill, say thirty grains, dropped as nearly in a cluster as practicable; we use the corn planter for this purpose, and like it very much. Use for planting none but pure Chinese seed of the latest importation, or other pure variety. Our reason for this plan is, the Chinese seed being slow to mature, we plant on high ground to escape the frost in the fall; on thin

land, to hasten the ripening, as upon that which is strong, it will continue to grow until killed by the frost, and rarely makes as much or as good seed as that on thinner land. We plant late that it may grow off as soon as up, and not become weedy before we are ready to work it; in cluster in hill, that the weeds may be kept down until it can be plowed; it will always thin itself.”

THE MOLE.

At a recent meeting of the Central Delaware Fruit Grower's Association, among other things discussed was the Mole, when Dr. Smith said he was “more sinned against than sinning. He is charged with eating succulent food and with being destructive to many kinds of crops. This is not true. They are *carniverous*—*eating animal food only*. In making their tunnels to find grubs and insects, they sometimes injure roots by contact.—They do good in loosening the soil and making channels for water. We are indebted to the moles. The frog and toad are likewise exclusively *carniverous*. In France, gentlemen pay a dollar a piece for toads for their gardens where their services are indispensable. One frog or toad will do more than half a dozen boys. They are very domestic in their habits and will live year after year in the same place. They get near a plant and lay for the enemy. Their tongue is very long and exceedingly flexible; it comes from the angle of the jaw rather than the oesophagus. It is a very accurate marksman and rarely misses its aim. The viscid fluid which is secreted in the mouth poisons the insect instantly upon contact, and they are destroyed with great rapidity. Frogs, toads, lizzards, &c., are types of a class of monster fossils; and through all the geological transformations of the ages they have been preserved and perpetuated to minister to the highest civilization of mankind. They in common with hundreds and thousands of other animal creatures exist for a benign purpose and the trouble is not that Providence has made too many of these creatures, but rather that man, blind to everything but what appears to be his own immediate interest, ease and comfort, is prone to condemn and proscribe everything that ministers not to these by such direct association as to be easily observed; and to complain of the wantonness of the great Father who, if we could but comprehend all his handiwork, would be found to have created nothing, from the Leviathan to the animalculæ, that was not of some utility in the economy of nature.”

SOLD by Levering & Bro., Woodlawn, near Fallston, Harford county, Md., a Devon Bull Calf, 4 months 17 days old, weighing 370 lbs., to F. J. Stone, of St. Clements Bay, St. Mary's county, Md.

SALE OF MUIRKIRK HERD.—This splendid herd of Short-horns was offered for sale on May 13th, on the farm of Mr. Charles E. Coffin, at Muirkirk, on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about 25 miles from Baltimore. There were present a number of leading stock men, from various sections of the United States. John R. Page, the great stock auctioneer, of Senett, New York, conducted the sale.

The herd comprised forty-two cows and heifers and twelve bulls, which were all in prime condition—the herd is mainly descended from the Bates, Booth, Princess and Gwynne families. The bidding at the start was not as lively as anticipated, considering the character of the stock. They were mostly sold to parties out of the State—only eight were purchased in Maryland—twelve of the best go to Kentucky, seven to Virginia, five to Ohio, five to Pennsylvania, three to New York, three heifers go to Canada West and one to Connecticut. The thirty-nine cows, heifers and calves sold, realized \$20,530—eleven bulls for \$2,270—total \$22,800.

JERSEY CATTLE AT PRIVATE SALE.—It will be seen by advertisement that Mr. J. Howard McHenry has determined to sell all his Reserved Herd of Jersey Cattle at PRIVATE sale instead of Public sale, as indicated in the *May Farmer*. For Catalogues address Pikesville, Baltimore county, Md.

He also offers at private sale, a large assortment of Farming Implements and Machinery, Steam boilers and Engines, Dairy Implements, &c., &c. For particulars read advertisement.

BOOK NOTICES, &c.

WONDROUS STRANGE.—A novel.—By Mrs. C. J. Newby, author of "Married," "Kate Kennedy," "Only Temper," &c.—Philadelphia: Peterson & Bros. Baltimore: The Baltimore News Company. This is the seventh volume of the new, cheap and popular edition of the celebrated novels written by Mrs. C. J. Newby, now in course of publication by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. In "Wondrous Strange" there is not a dull page. The personages are vividly, sharply and clearly drawn; subtle phrases of character are delicately and keenly analyzed, and the incident and narrative is ever fresh, natural and healthful in its tone. It is an excellent novel, and the plot is extremely interesting, the moral pure, and the style spirited. It is in all respects equal to the best of its predecessors in the uniform and cheap editions of her works now published by Messrs. Peterson & Brothers.

This series of novels are much sought after by the general reader, as they are highly entertaining and entirely unobjectionable. Price 50 cents.

KATE KENNEDY.—Same author and publishers.

This is the eighth volume of this series of novels by Mrs. C. J. Newby.

"It is a healthy, sensible and interesting story. The title is sober, and scarcely indicates the high order of qualities which are illustrative in the narrative.—The readers of "Kate Kennedy" will see for themselves how interesting this matter-of-fact virtue can be made. We congratulate Mrs. Newby that she has forsaken the sensational school of writing, and has made use of her talents to give a story which may be read with profit as well as with pleasure. It is full of incidents and characters which cannot but interest the reader, and is in truth a brilliant and interesting novel."

PRETTY MRS. GASTON AND OTHER STORIES.—By John Esten Cook. New York: Orange Judd & Co.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF HON. ELIJAH STANSBURY.—An "Old Defender" and ex-Mayor of Baltimore—together with early reminiscences, dating from 1662, and embracing a period of 212 years. John Murphy, Baltimore—Printer.

We have received a copy of this highly interesting volume of *The Life and Times of the Venerable Elijah Stansbury*, ably edited by our literary friend and townsman Archibald Hawkins, Esq., who has given us a volume teeming with information of a very valuable character, in relation to Baltimore, from its very first settlement up to the present time, and which cannot but prove acceptable to every Baltimorean; even the "oldest inhabitant" will find food for thought. We commend this book to all who would wish the olden time to come o'er them again. The book contains a life-like photograph of Col. Stansbury with his "Yours, truly, Elijah Stansbury," in clear, legible style, notwithstanding he is now 83 years of age. May the Patriarch live on is the wish of thousands of friends—and may they read his *Life and Times*.

PLEASANT TALK ABOUT FRUITS, FLOWERS AND FARMING.—By Henry Ward Beecher. New York: J. B. Ford and Company. Baltimore: Cushings & Bailey. Price \$2.

We have received from the publishers, J. B. Ford & Co., New York, the "new edition, with additional matter from recent writings, published and unpublished," and heartily commend it to our readers as a very valuable book to be placed in every man's library—in fact, it is a library of itself, treating upon every conceivable subject indicated by its title. It is beautifully bound, full of practical matter, many gems, and only \$2 per copy—buy it.

VIEWS AND DESCRIPTIONS of Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Lands, with important information concerning where and how to select and purchase farms in Iowa and Nebraska, on ten years credit.

We have received from Geo. O. Manchester, Assistant Land Commissioner, of Burlington, Iowa, an elaborately gotten up book on this subject, the object of which is to present truthful illustrations of that rich and beautiful section of country traversed by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, and to give, in connection with them, much reliable information concerning the lands along the Burlington route, now offered for sale by this Company, as will satisfy all the inquiries which an intelligent person would make, in anticipation of removing thence to find a future home and fortune. It is beautifully and numerously illustrated.

REPORT OF THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—We are indebted to Alfred Gray, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, for a copy of this report made to Legislature of Kansas for 1873. The volume comprises some 330 pages, containing, in addition to the officers reports, transactions, premiums awarded, &c., several practical papers on important subjects. The report shows that Kansas is wide awake, and "onves."

From James Vick, Rochester, New York. Vick's Floral Guide No. 3, for 1874.

From Chase Bros & Woodward, Rochester, N. Y.—Catalogue of Flowers and Vegetable seeds for 1874.

From Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York. The British Quarterly Review for April, 1874.

From War Department, Monthly Weather Review, for April, 1874.

From Howard Challen, Philadelphia, Pa. "Philadelphia Trade Directory."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. Howard McHenry.....	<i>Jrs'y Cattle & Fm'g Impl's.</i>
Gen. Samuel Jones.....	<i>Md. Agricultural College.</i>
W. H. Chidester.....	<i>Canvassers Wanted.</i>
Paschall Morris & Son.....	<i>Practical Farmer.</i>
The New Florence.....	<i>Save Fifty Dollars.</i>
Wilson Sew'g Mch'ne Co.....	<i>Agents Wanted.</i>
J. Wilkinson.....	<i>Rural Architect.</i>
Blymyer, Manf. Co.....	<i>Cane Machinery.</i>
J. Milton Mackie.....	<i>Price Essays on Jersey cattle</i>

BALTIMORE MARKETS--May 29.

Prepared for the "Maryland Farmer" by GILLMORE & ROGERS, Produce Commission Merchants, 159 W. Pratt st.

[Unless when otherwise specified the prices are wholesale.]

ASHES.—Moderately active, at \$6 75.

BEEFWAX.—Fair request at 32@33 cts.

BUTTER.—Choice lots meet with ready sale. Fine Illinois factory 33@35 cts. Fine Ohio 26@38 cts. Choice Md. and Pa., 22@23 cts.; best W. Va. and Tenn. 17 to 20 cts., medium grades 12@14 cts. The Dairymen of Pa., Md., Va., Tenn., and W. Va., should attend the convention of Butter and Cheese makers, to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., on 17 June next, and learn how to make an article of Butter, that will command the highest price. D. W. Wake of Beloit, Wis., offers a premium of \$1,000 for the best Work on Butter.

BROOM CORN.—Light stock, active market, prices range from 7½ cts. for Red to 11 cts. for fine Green.

COFFEE.—Firm, Job lots for gold duty paid Ordinary to choice 18@22 cts.

COTTON.—Market favors buyers with light off-rings.—Ordinary 15 cts; good ordinary 16½ cts. Low Middling, 17½; Middling 18½, Good Middling 18½ cts.

DRIED FRUITS.—None on the market, all kinds very scarce.

EGGS.—Receipts light, market firm N. C., and Va. 16@17 cts.; the eggs from these sections are small and poor, the farmers there should improve their stock of hens and feed them. Md., and W. Va., 17@18 cts. Penn. 18@19 cts.

FERTILIZERS.—No change to note. We quote:
 Peruvian Guano—gold..... \$68 ½ ton of 2000 lbs
 Turner's Excelsior..... 60 ½ ton "
 Turner's Ammo. S. Phos..... 50 ½ ton "
 E. F. Coe's Ammo. S. Phos..... 55 ½ ton "
 Soluble Pacific Guano..... 50 ½ ton "
 Patapasco Guano..... 60 ½ ton "
 Flour of Bone..... 60 ½ ton "
 John Bullock & Sons Pure G'd Bone... 45 ½ 2000 lbs.
 Andrew Coe's Super-phosphate..... 50 ½ ton "
 Dugdale & Co's Am. Super Phos..... 50 ½ ton "
 Bone Dust..... 45 ½ ton "
 Horner's Maryland Super Phos..... 50 ½ ton "
 Horner's Bone Dust..... 45 ½ ton "
 Dissolved Bones..... 60 ½ ton "
 Missouri Bone Meal..... 47 ½ ton "
 New Jersey Ground Bone..... 40 ½ ton "
 Moro Phillips' Super-Phosphate Lime 50 ½ ton "
 "A A" Mexican Guano..... 30 ½ ton "
 "A" do do..... 30 ½ ton "
 Moro Phillips' Super-Phosphate..... 50 ½ ton "
 Whann's Raw Bone Super Phos..... 50 ½ ton "
 Plaster..... \$2.25 ½ ton "

FLOUR.—Market dull and heavy. Super \$5.50—\$5.75; Extra, 6.50@7.00; Good Family, 7 00@8.50; Best Family, 10 00@10.25.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Offerings liberal market dull. Prime to choice, Maryland red ranges from 1.55 to 1.70. Corn—Southern White active at 92@95 cts. Yellow 82@85 cts. Western mixed 81@83. Oats—Moderate demand at 65@70 cts.

HAY AND STRAW.—Timothy, Hay \$4@25 per ton. Wheat Straw \$12@13 per ton; Oat and Rye \$14@15.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon Shoulders, 7½ cts.; Rib Sides 10½ cts; Clear do. 10½ cts; S. C. Hams, 14@15 cts. Lard 11@12 cts.

RICE.—Carolina, 8½@9 cts.

SALT.—Fine, \$3 25 per sack; Ground Alum, \$1.35.—Turks Island 40 cts. per bus.

WHISKEY.—\$1.00 per gallon.

The American Sardine Co.'s Boneless Sardines, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines.

JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE.



The undersigned has decided to offer his RESERVED HERD at PRIVATE rather than at public sale. For Catalogues apply to J. HOWARD McHENRY, Pikesville, Baltimore Co., Md.

June 1st.

WILKINSON'S

Improvement in Dairy Rooms.

Patented May 5th, 1874, by J. Wilkinson, Rural Architect, Baltimore, Md.

A Substitute for, and every way superior to the proverbially unreliable "SPRING HOUSE" adapted to use above or below the surface of the ground; and in any latitude or location.

Descriptive circulars furnished applicants, and Plans and Specification by which to build, prepared promptly, and efficiency guaranteed.

June 1st.

PRIZES FOR ESSAYS ON JERSEY CATTLE.

THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB OFFERS THREE PRIZES—\$250, \$150 and \$100. for best three Essays on Jersey Cattle. MSS. to belong to the Club, and to be submitted before December 1, 1874 to Chairman of Committee.

J. MILTON MACKIE,
 GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

1st

"PRACTICAL FARMER."

A Richly Illustrated 24 page Agricultural Monthly. Nineeenth year. Filled with original and thoroughly practical articles for every

Farmer, Gardener, Breeder and Dairyman.

\$1.50 per annum. Three Months' Trial only 25 cents

Address, PASCHALL MORRIS & SON;
 18 N. Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

(Advertisers will find it a valuable medium.

June 2d.

AGENTS READ.

\$240. One canvasser made \$240 in one week. Samples sent free to all.—Address, W. H. CHIDESTER, 267 Broadway, N. Y.

June 4th

Save Fifty Dollars!

THE NEW FLORENCE.

PRICE, \$20 below any other first-class VALUE, \$30 above Sewing Machine.

SAVED, \$50 by buying the Florence.

Every machine warranted.

Special terms to clubs and dealers.

Send for circulars to the

Florence S. M. Co., Florence, Mass., or 49 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

June 3rd

following from the dial in his own grounds: "*Oecusio calva post*"—Opportunity lost is irrecoverable.—Mr. Henry Bowditch, of Boston, being about to set an antique sun-dial in his own grounds applied to the poet Whittier for a suitable inscription; whereupon he received the following:

"With warning hand I mark time's rapid flight,
From life's glad morning to its solemn night;
But, through the dear God's love, I also show
There's light above me by the shade below."

MONUMENTAL WOOD WORKS.—We call attention to the advertisement of A. Storck & Sons, Baltimore, dealers in all kinds of lumber. All kinds of scroll and ornamental work, such as Brackets, Barge Boarding, Arbor sweeps, Mouldings, Bannisters, Balustrades, Bed Posts, Table Legs, Ten Pins and Balls, &c., on hand and executed to order. Those of our readers in need of anything in their line can rely upon being fairly dealt with. They have great facilities for executing all work in their line.

RIGHT AND LEFT.—A novel. By MRS. C. J. NEWBY, author of *Kate Kennedy*, *Trodden Down*, *Only Temper*, *Common Sense*, *Married*, &c.—Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. From the Baltimore News Company. Price 50 cents.

This is another of the admirable novels written by Mrs. C. J. Newby, now in course of publication by Peterson & Bros. The novels of Mrs. Newby are in every sense the composition of a cultivated mind. Her stories are interesting, thoroughly original, and not a little peculiar. There is a naturalness and easy flow in her writings, which contrast favorably and strongly with the ordinary sensational school of novels. "*Right and Left*" is one of her most charming efforts.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, FOR 1873.—We are indebted to William Parry, for a copy of this very valuable Report, made to the Legislature of New Jersey. It contains about 200 pages, consisting of Reports, Essays, &c., on various subjects of interest to the farmer.

CATALOGUES, &c.

From the Dingee & Conrad Co., West Grove, Pa., a box of assorted Roses, looking when received as fresh and green as when taken from the ground.

From Briggs & Bro., Rochester, N. Y. Quarterly Floral Work—beautifully illustrated, for April.

From War Department. Monthly Weather Review for March, 1874.

From A. B. Farquhar, York, Pa. The Cotton Planters Manual (abridged edition,) illustrated and descriptive.

From J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Kansas, The Patrons' Hand-Book, for the use and benefit of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry. It contains much useful matter to the members of the Order. Price 25 cents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Zeigler & McCurdy	<i>Home Life in the Bible.</i>
A. G. Mott	<i>Agricultural Implements.</i>
John Feast	<i>Florist, new & rare Plants.</i>
Minard Harder	<i>Gold Medal Thresh'g Mac.</i>
Geo. B. Hickman	<i>Premium Pigs.</i>
Charles S. Taylor	<i>Berkshire Pigs, &c.</i>
A. Storck & Sons	<i>Monumental Wood Works.</i>
H. C. King	<i>The Christian at Work.</i>
Blymyer Manufac'g Co.	<i>The Shaker Thresher.</i>
E. Whitman & Sons	<i>Thomas Smooth'g Harrow,</i>
" " " "	<i>Iron beam doub'l shv'l pl'w.</i>
J. Ralston & Co.	<i>Bone Manures.</i>
J. T. Moffitt	<i>China Pot and Pigs.</i>
J. G. Kreider	<i>Canvasers Wanted.</i>
J. Howard McHenry	<i>Sale of Jersey Cattle.</i>
A. W. Gray & Sons	<i>Horse Powers, &c.</i>
Merritt F. Potter	<i>New Toilet Wash Stand.</i>

SHAKER THRESHER.—See advertisement of the Shaker Thresher, a new improved Separator and Cleaner, manufactured by the BLYMYER MANUFACTURING Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES has recently decided the suit of the Florence Sewing Machine Company against the Singer, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Companies, involving over \$250,000, in favor of the Florence Co.

SWEET SPRING.

I

I hail thee! with thy buds and heavenly flowers!
Thy perfumed breath exhaled from roseate bowers.
O, Emerald Queen, how cheering is thy sight!
How loved art thou, O Queen of Beauty bright.

II.

There's music in thy train—above, around;
Birds sing in chorus—sweet, melodious sound,
Both rise symphonious on my lavish'd ear!
O, Queen! enchanting! loveliest of the year!

III.

Around and o'er us sweetest odors shed,
Beneath our feet thine emerald carpet spread;
To eye and sense thou bring'st supreme delight,
Thou smiling elf—thou laughing, roseate sprite!

IV.

Thou hast the charms of e're increasing grace;
Thy brow more bright—more lovely is thy face,
Thou grow'st in beauty as thou grow'st in age,
Thy book grows brighter every leaf and page.

V.

O Queen! I love thee! more and more each year—
My love increaseth, as I view thee here.
Oh sad indeed, and low will lie my head,
When thy bright smiles I lose—then I am dead!

VI.

Yet while I live I'll hail thee, Emerald Spring!
Hail thy sweet flowers and every choral thing
That singeth in thy glorious realms of light.
Sweet Spring! enchantress! Queen of Beauty bright.

ISAAC N. MAYNARD.

New Orleans, Feb. 19, 1874.

THE FROG BAROMETER.—In some countries frogs are used as barometers: the species employed for this purpose is the green tree frog. They are placed in tall glass bottles with little wooden ladders, to the top of which they always climb in fine weather, and descend at the approach of bad weather. This is a cheap and highly interesting weather glass where the green tree frog is to be produced in its natural state.—*Science Gossip.*

SELLING GRAIN FOR MANUFACTURE INTO LIQUOR.—An effort was made to induce the Ohio State Grange to adopt resolutions that would pledge Patrons not to knowingly sell grain to be manufactured into liquor, but the Grange thought best to leave this to the discretion of the members rather than bind the individual members of Subordinate Granges.

NOTICE.—Advertisers are respectfully requested to have their orders in hand, as early in the month as possible. Matter received after the 22d of each month cannot be insured insertion in the next issue.

For the Maryland Farmer.

RYE AND PEAS AS FERTILIZERS.

In the April number of *Maryland Farmer* is a paragraph headed "Best Tobacco Fertilizer," which makes the statement that Dr. Riggs of Hartford, Connecticut, recommends Rye as a good crop to fertilize tobacco ground, when turned under before ripening. This reminds me of having once made a very satisfactory trial to the same effect, which having no occasion to repeat, however, I speak of only as in some measure corroborative of Dr. Riggs' practice of ten years.

Nothing is more sure than the fact that for any extended and general system of improving our poor lands, we must rely mainly on the growth and direct application of suitable green crops to the purpose of fertilizing them.

Another thing is as certain, that a great deal of the land we should improve, is below the point of which clover alone can be profitably used upon it. Moreover, we know, to our sorrow, that of late years, the growth of clover has become very unsatisfactory, and that on our best lands it is rare to see a really fine field of clover. Greatly and deservedly as it is valued, therefore, there is urgent occasion for some crop or crops to stand in a measure in the place of clover and to supply its deficiencies. While Rye cannot compete with Clover in fertilizing qualities, it will make very considerable growth on ground where clover seed would be thrown away. Being a most vigorous grower, it avails itself promptly of favorable circumstances, and especially responds to the use of the nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers. A moderate use of one of these is a perfect insurance almost of a heavy growth of Rye on the poorest ground. That such a growth turned well under would add very largely to the fertilizing material of the soil, and at the same time act chemically upon its mineral constituents is more than probable.

A very material advantage of this over summer growing crops is the fact that making its growth in Fall and very early Spring, it may be made so quickly available for fertilizing purposes. We wait two years for Clover, but Rye sown in September is ready to be ploughed down by first of May. It makes all its growth between the time of cutting tobacco in Fall and planting again in early Summer. There is no one of our Summer grown crops that may not have the advantage of this green crop.

TOBACCO LOTS.

Let me make a suggestion as to our Tobacco Lots. We want for this crop our lightest soil, and

we often miss this by throwing corn and tobacco fields into a common rotation of three or four years. Our tobacco lots should be selected and treated with entire reference to that crop. Two lots made thoroughly rich are what we need. One of these may be sown thickly with Rye when the tobacco is taken off. The labor of doing this with cultivators is a small job. If in the following May this be ploughed under, and a crop of cow-peas sown, we shall have within the year a very large quantity of fertilizing material added, and at very moderate cost. The cow peas would make valuable food for hogs to be fattened, and still greatly benefit the ground. Seed for another crop of Rye scattered over the peas before turning stock upon them would be sufficiently covered without plowing, and gives a third crop to be turned under for next years tobacco.

A special point of management here, should be to use a portion at least of the fertilizer we propose to buy upon the fertilizing crop. We know that under our common use of these costly fertilizers directly to the crop that is to be removed and sold, our lands are not improving, if indeed they are not going backward. These crops would need little foreign fertilizers if we would lay up in the soil ample store of humus forming matter, by some such process as I have suggested.

FEEDING VALUE.

The use of growing Rye for feeding Sheep, Cows and Calves, may be very advantageously availed of when it is necessary. It would be well to give the crop full chance for Fall and Winter growth, but toward Spring when the ground is dry enough, it may be moderately grazed until the 10th or 15th of April. The manure of the stock, if fed to any extent with grain at the same time, would amply atone for any diminution of the mass of green crop.

The value of an early supply of green food for stock of every sort is not generally appreciated except by professional graziers. They well know that a few weeks of green feeding in early Spring tells largely on the profits of the whole year's grazing. In the raising of Spring Lambs especially, the value of such pasturage to give to the ewes a full flow of milk will be apparent.

ALFALFA AND THE POTATO BUG.

The question was raised some months ago as to the identity of Alfalfa and Lucern. It was said that Mr. Edward Stabler, of Montgomery county, after seeing the Alfalfa pastures of California, thought it was a different plant from Lucern, and the hope was raised that it might be introduced here as a pasture grass, which the Lucern is not. A correspondent of the *Farmer's Home Journal*, of Kentucky, disappoints us of this hope, by stating that the Alfalfa is greedily devoured by the Colorado potato bug. This bug has not found its way into California, but it has reached us. The writer speaking of the introduction of Alfalfa into Montana Territory says: "To my surprise I found the plants covered with potato bugs, which were devouring it with as much greediness as they would their own peculiar plant. The potato bug is only limited by the quantity of feed a country affords for its subsistence. With broad fields of Alfalfa to feed on, it would in a few years become as numerous as the grasshoppers of the Western plains."

N. B. W.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

VICK'S NEW SEED WAREHOUSE—CONCLUDED.

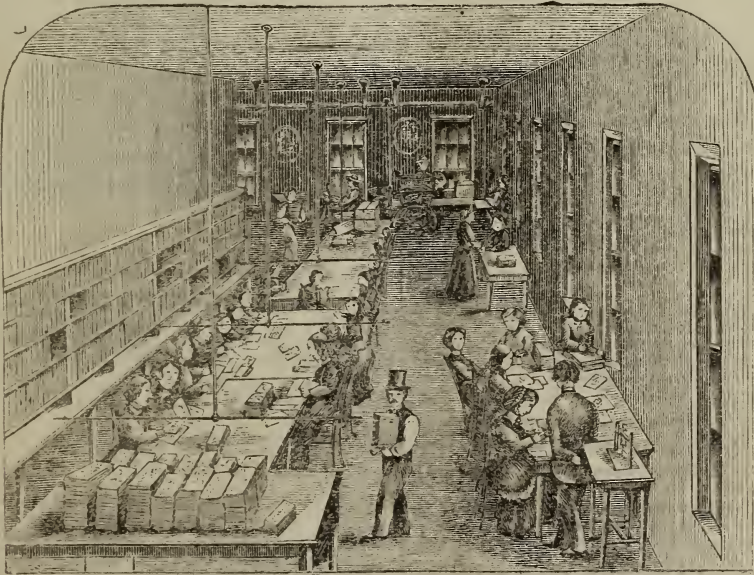


PACKING ROOM.

Fourth Floor.—On this floor are rooms for Artists and Engravers, several of whom are kept constantly employed in designing and engraving for Catalogues and Chromos. Here, also, the lighter seeds are stored. In a large room adjoining, is the Printing Office, where the Catalogues are prepared, and other printing done, also the Bindery, often employing forty or fifty hands, and turning out more than ten thousand Catalogues in a day. Here is in use the most improved machinery for covering, trimming, &c., propelled by steam.

Miscellaneous.—The immense amount of business done may be understood by a few facts: Nearly one hundred acres are employed, near the city, in growing flower seeds mainly, while large importations are made from

Germany, France, Holland, Australia and Japan. Over three thousand reams of printing paper are used each year for Catalogues, weighing two hundred thousand pounds, and the simple postage for sending these Catalogues by mail is *thirteen thousand dollars*. Over fifty thousand dollars have been paid the Government for postage stamps last year. Millions of bags and boxes are also manufactured in the establishment, requiring hundreds of reams of paper, and scores of tons of paste-board. The business is so arranged that the wrappers are prepared for each State, with the name of the State conspicuously printed, thus saving a great deal of writing, as well as preventing errors.



BINDERY.

The Secretary of the Horticultural Society of Maryland has the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of beautiful catalogues and chromos from the Messrs Briggs & Bro., of Rochester, New York.

We call attention to the advertisement of J. E. Lloyd, Baltimore, Premium Fowls at low rates.

BALTIMORE MARKETS--March 2d.

Prepared for the "Maryland Farmer" by **GILLMORE & ROGERS**, Produce Commission Merchants, 159 W. Pratt st.

[Unless when otherwise specified the prices are wholesale.]

ASHES.—Steady, at \$6.75 @ 7.00.

BEESWAX.—Fine at 30 @ 31 cts.

BUTTER.—Choice Tubs 43 @ 45 cts.; Medium 35 @ 40 cts Roll 38 @ 42 cts.

COFFEE.—Prices range from 23 to 26 cts. for Ordinary to Choice Rio, gold duty paid.

COTTON.—Market Dull, Ordinary, 13½ cts.; Good Ordinary 14 cts.; Low Middling, 15 cts.; Middling, 16 cts.; Good Middling, 17½ cts.

DRIED FRUITS.—Active market for every description. Apples—quarters, 9 @ 10 cts.; do. sliced, 13 @ 14 cts. Peaches, peeled, 15 @ 20 cts.; do. unpeeled, 9 @ 12 cts.; Cherries, pitted, 22 @ 24 cts.; Whortleberries, 12 @ 13 cts.; Blackberries, 12 @ 13 cts. Raspberries 3 @ 32 cts.

EGGS.—Fresh, 19 @ 20 cts.

FEATHERS.—Quiet. Live Geese. Prime White, 60 @ 66 cts.; Dark, 50 @ 55 cts.; Common, 25 @ 35 cts.; Chicken, dry picked 9 @ 10 cts.; scalded, 7 @ 8 cts.; Turkeys, 3 @ 5 cts.

FERTILIZERS.—No change to note. We quote:

Peruvian Guano—gold.....	\$68	ton of 2000 lbs.
Turner's Excelsior.....	60	ton "
Turner's Ammo. S. Phos.....	50	ton "
E. F. Coe's Ammo. S. Phos.....	55	ton "
Soluble Pacific Guano.....	50	ton "
Petapasco Guano.....	60	ton "
Flour of Bone.....	80	ton "
John Bullock & Sons Pure G'd Bone..	45	2000 lbs.
Andrew Coe's Super-phosphate.....	50	ton "
Dugdale & Co's Am. Snper Phos.....	50	ton "
Bone Dust.....	45	ton "
Horner's Maryland Super Phos.....	50	ton "
Horner's Bone Dust.....	45	ton "
Dissolved Bone.....	60	ton "
Missouri Bone Meal.....	47	ton "
New Jersey Ground Bone.....	40	ton "
Moro Phillips' Super-Phosphate Lime	50	ton "
"A A" Mexican Guano.....	30	ton "
"A" do.....	30	ton "
Moro Phillips' Super-Phosphate.....	50	ton "
Whann's Raw Bone Super Phos.....	50	ton "
Plaster.....	\$2.25	ton "

TOBACCO.—Market very dull.

Maryland—frosted.....	\$3.00 @ 4.00
" common.....	4.50 @ 6.00
" good to fine.....	8.50 @ 11.00
" ground leaves.....	3.00 @ 7.00
Virginia—common to good lugs.....	5.00 @ 7.00
" common to med. leaf.....	7.00 @ 8.00
" fair to good.....	9.00 @ 10.00
" selections.....	11.00 @ 14.00
" stems.....	3.00 @ 4.00

FLOUR.—Super, \$5.50 @ \$6.60; Extra, \$6.25 @ 7.00; Western Family, \$7.50 @ \$9.00; Fancy Family, \$10.75.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—Very active—choice white \$1.85 @ 1.90; Prime, 1.65 @ 1.80; Good, \$1.45 @ 1.60. Choice, red, 1.80 @ 1.85; Prime, 1.65 @ 1.75; Good, 1.40 @ 1.60.

CORN.—Southern White, 70 @ 76; do. Yellow, 70 @ 72 cts.; Western mixed, 78 cts.

HAY AND STRAW.—Pennsylvania Timothy, \$20.00 @ \$24.00 per ton; Rye Straw, \$16.00 @ 18.00; Oats, \$15.00 @ 16.00.

MILL FEED.—Light Middlings, 25 @ 26 cts.; Medium, do. 35 @ 38 cts.; Heavy do. 45 cts.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon Shoulders, 8 cts.; Rib Sides 8½ cts.; Clear do. 9½ cts.; S. C. Hams, 13 @ 15 cts.

RICE.—Carolina, 8 @ 8½ cts.

SALT.—Fine, \$2.15 @ \$2.25; Ground Alum, \$1.20 @ \$1.25 per sack; Turks Island, 35 @ 40 cts. per bus.

WHISKEY.—\$1.00 per gallon.

The American Sardine Co.'s Boneless Sardines, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines.

LEGATEE—It will be seen by his pedigree that "Legatee" is a fine thoroughbred, and of the best families. He is docile, tractable and intelligent, sound and very hearty, beautiful size, color and build, and in every way very attractive. He is half-brother to Harry Bassett, also to Monarchist and Salina, the celebrated horses owned by Sandford, of New York. No horse has ever had a richer pedigree, and no better qualities could be combined in one horse than in "Legatee." All his colts resemble him. "Legatee" won the celebrated Restoration Stakes at Long Branch, purse \$5,000, easily beating twenty entries, and among others several celebrated and frequent winners upon other occasions.

We can confidently recommend this Stallion, not only for turf purposes but to breed on common mares, to get a class of roadsters, tracks and farm horses, and for general utility.

His get must be superior for he has no flashier ancestry, and is bound to impress his stock. He has also proved himself a sure foal getter.

The press generally have complimented Dr. Van-nort upon the possession of so noble an animal, and for the efforts he has made to improve the stock of horses on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS—It is permitted to few men or companies to achieve acknowledged superiority in any important position or business. The present generation has witnessed stupendous rivalry in several branches of industry, and notably the Sewing Machine business. Amid a multitude of competitors, steadily and surely the Wheeler & Wilson Company held their way from the beginning, upon fixed and honorable principles. Long since, their leading position in America was established. Abroad, at London, in 1862, they won the highest premiums; at Paris, in 1867, they distanced eighty-two competitors, and were awarded the highest premium, the only Gold Medal for Sewing Machines exhibited; and lastly, amid unparalleled competition, followed the splendid triumphs at Vienna, noted in our advertising columns.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO FORTUNE.
\$450,000 GIVEN AWAY!
\$100,000 FOR ONLY \$2.50.

A Grand Legal Gift Concert

IN AID OF A

Juvenile Reform School at Leavenworth, Kan.
DRAWING APRIL 30, 1874.

One Prize guaranteed in every package of 11 Tickets. Single Tickets, \$2.50; 5 for \$12; 11 for \$25. But few tickets left; and as our sales are rapid, purchasers should order at once. Any money arriving too late will be returned. Good, reliable Agents wanted everywhere. For full particulars, address

SIMON ABELES, Leavenworth, Kan.

mar 2t.

THE ILLUSTRATED Book of Poultry.

By LEWIS WRIGHT,

Containing 50 Colored Portraits of
Prize Birds,

PAINTED FROM LIFE BY J. W. LUDLOW.

One of the handsomest books ever published.
Every fancier and amateur should have a copy.

PRICE \$15.

For sale at

mar-tf MARYLAND FARMER OFFICE.

PREMIUM LIST

OF THE

Sixth Annual Fair

OF THE

MARYLAND STATE

Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

Class A—Cattle.

JESSE SLINGLUFF, Superintendent.

Herd Premiums.

[A herd to consist of 1 Bull and 4 cows, or Heifers in Calf.]

For best Short Horn Herd,	\$25
Devon "	25
Hereford "	25
Ayrshire "	25

For best Jersey Herd (Herd Book Cattle,)	25
For best Channel Island Herd,	25

The Awarding Committee on each breed of Cattle will constitute the Awarding Committee on the Herd of that breed.

Imported Cattle.

[Under this head is included Calves dropped in the United States, but which were "in utero" when their mothers were imported.]

In Imported Cattle there shall be the same classification as in American bred. The Awarding Committee on each breed of Cattle will constitute the Awarding Committee on Imported Cattle of that Breed.

Short Horns.

For the best Bull 3 years old,	\$25
2d do do	15
For the best Bull between 2 and 3 years old,	15
2d do do	10
For the best Bull between 1 and 2 years old,	10
2d do do	5
For the best Bull Calf,	5
For the best Cow 3 years old,	20
2d do do	15

For the best Heifer between 2 and 3 years old,	
in milk or in calf,	15
2d do do	10
For the best Heifer between 1 and 2 years old,	10
For the best Heifer Calf,	5

Devons.

For the best Bull 3 years old,	\$25
2d do do	15
For the best Bull between 2 and 3 years old,	15
2d do do	10
For the best Bull between 1 and 2 years old,	10
2d do do	5
For the best bull Calf,	5
do Cow, 3 years old,	20
2d do do	15
For the best Heifer between 2 and 3 years old,	
in milk or in calf,	15
2d do do do	10
For the best Heifer Calf,	10
For best Heifer between 1 and 2 years old,	10

Jersey Herd Book Cattle.

For the best Bull 3 years old,	\$25
2d do do do	15
For the best Bull between 2 and 3 years old,	15
2d do do do	10
For the best Bull between 1 and 2 years old,	10
2d do do do	5
For the best Bull Calf,	5
For the best Cow 3 years old,	20
2d do do do	15
For the best Heifer between 2 and 3 years old,	
in milk or in Calf,	15
2d do do do	10
For the best Heifer Calf,	10
For the best Heifer between 1 and 2 years old,	10
2d do do do do do	5

PREMIUMS.

Channel Island Cattle or their Crosses.

For the best Bull 3 years old,	\$25
2d do do do	15
For the best Bull between 2 and 3 years old,	15
2d do do do	10
For the best Bull between 1 and 2 years old,	10
For the best Bull Calf,	5
2d do do do	5
For the best Cow 3 years old,	20
2d do do do	15
For the best Heifer between 2 and 3 years old,	15
in milk or in calf,	15
2d do do do	10
For the best Heifer Calf,	10
For the best Heifer between 1 and 2 years old,	10
2d do do do	5

Herefords.

For the best Bull 3 years old,	\$25
2d do do do	15
For the best Bull between 2 and 3 years old,	15
2d do do do	10
For the best Bull between 1 and 2 years old,	10
2d do do do	5
For the best Bull Calf,	5
do do Cow 3 years old,	20
2d do do do	15
For the best Heifer between 2 and 3 years old,	15
in milk or in calf,	15
2d do do do	10
For the best Heifer Calf	10
For the best Heifer between 1 and 2 years old,	10

Ayrshires.

For the best Bull 3 years old,	\$25
2d do do do	15
For the best Bull between 2 and 3 years old,	15
2d do do do	10
For the best Bull between 1 and 2 years old,	10
2d do do do	5
For the best Bull Calf,	5
do do Cow 3 years old,	20
2d do do do	15
For the best Heifer between 2 and 3 years old,	15
in milk or in calf,	15
2d do do do	10
For the best Heifer Calf,	10
For best Heifer between 1 and 2 years old,	10

Grades or Natives.

For the best Milch Cow,*	20
2d do	15
For the best Cow or Heifer between 2 and 3 years old,	10
2d do do do do	5
For the best Cow or Heifer between 1 and 2 years old,	10
2d do do do do	5

*Certificates of daily yield to be furnished; quality will be tested by the Judges.

Fat Cattle.

For the best Beef on hoof, bred and fattened in the State and owned by the Exhibitor 3 months previous to exhibition,	\$25
For best Beeves, not less than three in number	20

Working Oxen.

For the best Yoke,	\$50
2d do	30
3d do	20

Class B—Horses.

H. O. DEVRIES, Superintendent.

Sweepstakes for Homebred and Imported Thoroughbred Stallion \$100
do do Heavy Draft do \$100
Sweepstake Horses not to compete in class.

[The Pedigree must be satisfactory to the Awarding Committee.]

For best Thoroughbred Stallion, Diploma and	\$30
2d do do do	20
For the best do Mare	25
2d do do do	15
For best Horse Colt, 3 years old,	20
2d do do do	15
For the best do 2 years old,	15
2d do do do	10
For the best Horse Colt, 1 year old,	10
2d do do do	5
For the best Filly, 3 years old,	20
2d do do do	15
For the best Filly, 2 years old,	10
2d do do do	5
For the best Filly, 1 year old,	5

Quick Draft Horses.

For the best Stallion,	Diploma and \$30
2d do do	20
For the best Mare,	25
2d do do	15
For best Horse Colt 3 years old,	20
2d do do do	10
For best Horse Colt, 2 years old,	15
2d do do do	10
For the best Horse Colt, 1 year old,	10
2d do do do	5
For the best Filly, 3 years old,	20
2d do do do	15
For the best Filly, 2 years old,	10
2d do do do	5
For the best Filly, 1 year old,	5
For the best Pair Horses, Geldings or Mares, raised by the exhibitor,	Diploma and 40
For best quick draft brood Mare, in foal or with foal at foot	20
For best quick draft Gelding,	10

Horses for General Utility.

For the best Stallion,	Diploma and \$30
2d do do	20
For the best Brood Mare,	25
2d do do	15
For the best pair match Coach Horses,	30
2d do do do	20
For the best pair matched Coach Horses raised by the exhibitor,	30
For the best Saddle Horse, Mare or Gelding,	20
2d do do do	15
For the Best Saddle Pony, not exceeding 13½ Hands,	10
2d do do do	5

Heavy Draft Horses.

For the best Stallion,	Diploma and \$30
2d do do	20
For the best Mare,	25
2d do do	15

PREMIUMS.

For the best Horse Colt, 3 years old,	20
2d do do	15
For the best do 2 years old,	15
2d do do	10
For the best do do 1 year old	10
2d do do do	5
For the best Filly, 8 years old,	20
2d do do	15
For the best Filly, 2 years old,	10
2d do do	5
For the best Filly, 1 year old,	5
For the best Team, not less than 4,	30
For the best Pair,	20

Imported Horses.

For best Thoroughbred Stallion, Diploma and	\$30
2d do do do	20
For the best Thoroughbred Mare,	25
2d do do do	15
For the best Stallion, Heavy Draft, Diploma and	30
2d do do do	20
For the best Mare,	25
2d do do do	15

The Awarding Committee on each breed of Horses will constitute the Awarding Committee on Imported Horses of that breed.

Jacks, Jennets and Mules.

For the best Bred Jack,	Diploma and \$25
2d do do	15
For the best Bred Jennet,	20
2d do do	10
For the best pair of Mules,	25
2d do do	10
For the best team of mules, not less than 4,	30

Trials of Speed.

To take place each day at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Under the direction of the following Committees :
Geo. B. Milligan, Geo. P. West, Geo. H. Elder,
C. T. Cockey, and A. C. Cooke.

[An entrance fee of ten per cent. on Premiums will be charged, and must accompany the nomination.]

OCTOBER 7th--WEDNESDAY.

Second Day.

First Trial: Premium \$250

For Horses that have never beaten 3 minutes ;
\$200 to 1st, \$50 to second, 3d to save entrance.

Second Trial: Premium, \$300

For Horses that have never beaten 2.35 : \$200 to first, \$100 to second, 3d to save entrance.

OCTOBER 8th--Thursday.

Third Day.

First Trial: Premium, \$200

For Horses bred and raised in Maryland by Exhibitor ; \$150 to first, \$50 to second, 3rd to save entrance.

Second Trial: Premium, \$250

For Horses under 6 years old owned in Maryland \$150 to first, \$75 to second, \$25 to third.

Third Trial: Premium, \$300

Free for all—To wagons, wagon and Driver to weigh not less than 300 pounds ; \$175 to 1st, \$100 to second, \$25 to third.

OCTOBER 9th--Friday.

Fourth Day.

RUNNING RACE.

Piece of Silver valued at \$200, single dash, 1 mile ; Horses to be ridden by members of Maryland Jockey Club, or any other recognized Association ; 3 to start, welter weights, Post Stakes.

All Horses must be eligible at the time of the closing of entries.

Three or more horses to enter, two to start.—Any horse distancing the field will only be entitled to first premium ; should two or more horses be left in the same race they are to contend for Second Premiums.

Entrance money for horses proven ineligible, will be forfeited to the Association.

The above trials of speed to be mile heats, best three in five, to harness, except when otherwise specified.

Entries to close October 7th, at 12 A. M., at Grounds. Heats to be trotted alternately.

The above trials of speed to be governed by the rules of the National Association.

In all trials there shall be not less than 5 entries except in the 2.35 race.

*The Celebrated Pedestrian Weston,
will Walk Against Time.*

Class C---Sheep, Swine.

WILLIAM P. TRIMBLE, Superintendent.

[*Long Wools* include Ootswold or New Oxfordshires, Leicester or Bakewell and Lincolnshires.

Middle Wools include Southdowns, Shropshire-downs, Wiltshire or West Country Downs, and other Down breeds.

Fine Wools include French and Spanish Merinos, and Saxony.]

IMPORTED SHEEP.

Long Wools.

For the best Buck,	\$20
2d do	10
For the best Ewe,	15
2d do	10

Middle Wools.

For the best Buck,	\$20
2d do	10
For the best Ewe,	15
2d do	10

PREMIUMS.

Fine Wools.

For the best Buck,	\$20
2d do	15
For the best Ewe,	10
2d do	10

The Awarding Committee on each Breed of Sheep, will constitute the Awarding Committee on Imported Sheep of that Breed.

AMERICAN BRED SHEEP.

Long Wools.

For the best Buck,	\$20
2d do	10
For the best pen of Ewes not less than 3,	15
2d do do do do	10
For best pen of Buck Lambs not less than 3,	10
do do Ewe Lambs do do	10

Middle Wools.

For the best Buck,	\$25
2d do	10
For the best pen Ewes not less than 3,	10
2d do do do do	10
For the best pen of Buck Lambs, do	10
do do Ewe do	10

Fine Wools.

For the best Buck,	\$20
2d do do do	10
For the best pen of Ewes not less than 3,	15
2d do do do do	10
For best pen of Buck Lambs not less than 3,	10
do do Ewe do do	10

Grades.

For the best pen Ewes not less than 3,	\$10
2d do do do do do	5
Best pen Ewe Lambs, not less than 3,	10
2d do do do do do	5

SWINE.

For the best Chester Boar, over 2 years old	\$12
do Berkshire do do	12
do Hampshire do do	12
For the best Chester Boar bet. 1 & 2 yrs. old,	8
do Berkshire do do	8
do Hampshire do do	8
For the best Neapolitan Boar, over 2 years,	12
do Suffolk do do	12
do Essex do do	12
do China Mocha do do	12
For the best Neapolitan Boar, bet. 1 & 2 years,	8
do Suffolk do do do	8
do Essex do do do	8
do China Mocha do do do	8
For the best Sow of each breed, over 2 yrs. old,	12
do Litter of Pigs of each breed, (not less than 5) not over 4 months old,	8

Class E.

CHARLES K. HARRISON, Superintendent.

POULTRY AND OTHER BIRDS.

Exhibition Coops furnished by the Association.
Term Chicken applicable to those hatched in '73.
Collections must be not less than six coops.

No specimen or coop can compete for more than one prize, except in collections.

All chickens to be exhibited in trios of one cock and two hens or pullets.

The markings and points to be in accordance with standard of excellence, in all fowls or birds.
General collection includes all kinds.

First prize, general collection.	\$20
2d do do do do	10

No. 1--Asiatics.

Fowls. Chickens

1st prize, Dark Bramah,	\$2	\$2
2d do do do	1	
1st do Light do	2	2
2d do do do	1	
1st do Partridge Cochins,	2	2
2d do do do	1	
1st do Buff do	2	2
2d do do do	1	
1st do White do	2	2
2d do do do	1	
1st do Black do	2	2
2d do do do	1	

Best collection No. 1, \$5.

No. 2--Dorkings, Spanish and Leghorns.

Fowls. Chickens

1st prize, White Dorking,	\$2	\$2
2d do do do	1	
1st do Grey do	2	2
2d do do do	1	
1st do Silver Grey Dorking,	2	2
2d do do do	1	
1st do White Faced Spanish,	2	2
2d do do do do	1	
1st do Red do do	2	2
2d do do do do	1	
1st do Blue do do	2	2
2d do do do do	1	
1st do White Leghorn, yellow legs, single comb,	2	2
2d do do do do	1	
1st do Brown do do	2	2
2d do do do do	1	
1st do Dominique do	2	2
2d do do do do	1	

Best collection No. 2, \$5.

No. 3--Hamburgs, &c.

Fowls. Chickens

1st prize, Gold Spangled,	\$2	\$2
2d do do do	1	
1st do Silver do	2	2
2d do do do	1	
1st do Gold Laced,	2	2
2d do do do	1	
1st do Silver Laced,	2	2
2d do do do	1	
1st do Black Hamburgs,	2	2
2d do do do	1	
1st prize, White Hamburgs,	\$2	\$2
2d do do do	1	
1st do Silver Spangled (single combs) Moonies,	2	2
2d do do do do do	1	
1st do Silkies,	2	2
2d do do	1	

PREMIUMS.

1st do	Creepers,	2
1st do	Sultans,	2
1st do	Frizzles,	2
1st do	Rumpkins,	2
1st do	Russian,	2

Best collection No. 3, \$5.

No. 4--Games.

		Fowls. Chickens	
		\$2	\$2
1st prize, Black Breasted Red,		1	
2d do do do		2	2
1st do Brown do		1	
2d do do do		2	2
1st do Irish or Shawled Neck,		1	
2d do do do		2	2
1st do Blue Games,		1	
2d do do do		2	2
1st do White do		1	
2d do do do		2	2
1st do Pile do		1	
2d do do do		2	2
1st do Grey do		1	
2d do do do		2	2
1st do Sumatra do		1	
2d do do do		2	2
1st do Sefton's do		1	
2d do do do		2	2
1st do Duck Winged Games,		1	
2d do do do do		2	2
1st do Dominique do		1	
2d do do do		2	2

Best collection No. 4, \$5.

No. 5--Polish.

		Fowls. Chickens	
		\$2	\$2
1st prize, Black Polandz,		1	
2d do do do		2	2
1st do White do		1	
2d do do do		2	2
1st do Golden do		1	
2d do do do		2	2
1st do Silver do		1	
2d do do do		2	2
1st do Sultan do		1	
2d do do do		2	2
1st do Blue do		1	
2d do do do		2	2
1st do Buff do		1	
2d do do do		2	2

Best collection No. 5, \$5.

No. 6--French.

		Fowls. Chickens	
		\$2	\$2
1st prize, Crevecours,		1	
2d do do		2	2
1st do Houdans,		1	
2d do do		2	2
1st do La Floche,		1	
2d do do		2	2
1st do La Bresee,		1	
2d do do		2	2
1st do Du Mans,		1	
2d do do		2	2
1st prize, Du Gauze,		1	
2d do do		2	2
1st do White Guilders,		1	
2d do do do		2	2
1st do Black do		1	
2d do do do		2	2

Best collection No. 6, \$5.

No. 7--Bantams.

		Fowls Chickens	
		\$2	\$2
1st prize, Black Breasted Red,		1	
2d do do do		2	2
1st do Brown do do		1	
2d do do do do		2	2
1st do Pile Game Bantams,		1	
2d do do do		2	2
1st do Duckering do		1	
2d do do do		2	2
1st do Silver Duckering Bantams,		1	
2d do do do do		2	2
1st do Silver Laced Seabright,		1	
2d do do do do		2	2
1st do Golden do do		1	
2d do do do do		2	2
1st do Black African,		1	
2d do do do		2	2
1st do White Clean Legs,		1	
2d do do do		2	2
1st do Feathered Legs,		1	
2d do do do		2	2
1st do Dominique,		1	
2d do Japan Bantams,		2	2
1st do Cochins,		2	2

Best collection No. 7, \$5.

No. 8--Turkeys.

Best Pair Wild Turkeys,		\$3
2d do do do		2
Best do Bronze do		3
2d do do do		2
Best do Horduras Turkeys,		3
2d do do do		2
Best do Crested do		3
2d do do do		2
Best do White do		3
2d do do do		2
Best do Buff do		2
2d do do do		1
Best do Grey do		2
2d do do do		1
Best do Black do		2
2d do do do		1
Best do Pearl Guinea Fowls,		2
2d do do do do		1
Best do White do do		2
2d do do do do		1

Best collection No. 8, \$5

No. 9--Geese.

Best Pair Toulouse Geese,		\$2
2d do do do		1
Best do Bremen do		2
2d do do do		1
Best do White China Geese,		2
2d do do do do		1
Best do Brown do do		2
2d do do do do		1
Best do African Geese,		2
2d do do do		1
Best Pair Wi'd Geese,		2
2d do do do		1
Best do Egyptian Geese,		2
2d do do do		1
Best do Sebastopol Geese,		2
2d do do do		1
Best do Barnicle do		2
2d do do do		1

Best collection No. 9, \$5.

PREMIUMS.

No. 10--Ducks.

Best Trio	Rouen Ducks,	\$2
2d do	do do	1
Best do	Aylesbury Ducks,	2
2d do	do do	1
Best do	Cayuga do	2
2d do	do do	1
Best do	Topknot do	2
2d do	do do	1
Best do	Musk do	2
2d do	do do	1
Best do	Mongrel do	2
2d do	do do	1
Best do	Black Labrador Ducks,	2
2d do	do do do do	1
Best collection No. 10, \$5.		2

No. 11--Ornamental Class.

Best Pair	Pea Fowls,	3
2d do	do do	2
Best do	White Pea Fowls,	3
2d do	do do	2
Best	Pea Cock, shown by himself,	3
2d do	do do do do	2
Best Pair	Golden Pheasants,	3
2d do	do do	2
Best Pair	Silver Pheasants,	3
2d do	do do	2
Best do	Ring Neck Pheasants,	3
2d do	do do do do	2
Best do	Albino Pheasants,	3
2d do	do do	2
Any other ornamental gallinaceous fowls—same.		
Best collection No. 11, \$5		

No. 12--Ornamental Water Fowl.

Best Pair	White Swan,	\$3
do	Black do	3
do	White Call Duck,	3
do	Grey do do	3
do	Mandarin do	3
do	Wood do	3
do	Canvasback do	3
do	Blue Winged Teal,	3
do	Green do do	3
do	European do	3
Best collection No. 12, \$5.		

No. 13--Miscellaneous Class.

Best Incubator,	\$3
do Artificial Mother,	3
do Coop for Hen and Chickens,	3
do Feeding Box,	3
do Watering Fountain,	3
do Hen's Nest,	3
1st Pair Live Capons,	3
2d do do	3
1st do Dressed Capons,	2
2d do do	2
Best dozen Hen's Eggs by weight,	3
2d do do do	2

No. 14 Pigeons.

1st Prize, pair Pouters,	\$2
2d do do	1

1st do	pair Swallows,	2
2d do	do do	1
1st do	pair Carriers,	2
2d do	do do	1
1st do	pair Almond Tumblers,	2
2d do	do do do	1
1st do	pair Barbs,	2
2d do	do do	1
1st do	pair Owls,	2
2d do	do do	1
1st do	pair Fantails,	2
2d do	do do	1
1st do	pair Turbits,	2
2d do	do do	1
1st do	pair Trumpeters,	2
2d do	do do	1
1st do	Spots,	2
2d do	do do	1
1st do	Nuns,	2
2d do	do do	1
1st do	Helmets,	2
2d do	do do	1
1st do	Jacobus,	2
2d do	do do	1
1st do	Runts,	2
2d do	do do	1
1st do	Quakers,	2
2d do	do do	1
Best collection No. 13, \$5.		

Class F.

Agricultural Productions.

E. WHITMAN, Superintendent.

Best 10 acres of Corn grown as certified by some Association in the State; certificate, to be filed with the Executive Committee; mode of planting and cost of production to be stated in writing.

Tobacco.

For best sample Leaf Tobacco (new ground) raised in Maryland by Exhibitor,	\$10
For best sample Leaf Tobacco (old ground) raised in Maryland by Exhibitor,	10
For best sample Havana Seed Tobacco raised in Maryland by Exhibitor,	10

GRAIN AND ROOT CROPS.

For best Sample of Wheat not less than 1 bushel raised by Exhibitor,	\$5
White Corn,	do 5
Yellow Corn,	do 5
Rye,	do 5
Barley,	do 5
Oats,	do 5
Irish Potatoes,	do 5
Sweet Potatoes,	do 5
Ruta Baga,	do 5
Mangel Wurzel,	do 5
Clover Seed, 1 peck,	5

PREMIUMS.

GARDEN VEGETABLES.

For the best and largest assortment, raised by Exhibitor,	\$15
2d best and largest assortment,	10
For the best 12 Long Blood Beets,	3
do do Turnip Beets,	3
For the best 6 heads of Cauliflower,	3
do 6 do Brocoli,	3
do 6 do Cabbage,	3
For the best 24 Carrots,	3
do 25 Parsnips,	3
For the best 6 Egg Plants,	3
do peck of Onions,	3
do bushel of Sweet Potatoes,	3
do 2 Pumpkins,	3
2d best 2 Pumpkins,	3
For the best sample 4 Winter Squashes,	3
do peck of Tomatoes,	3
do dozen roots of celery,	3
No award must be made where the quantity exhibited is less than specified in catalogue.	

FRUITS.

For the best and most varied collection of Fruit from one farm,	\$15
2d do do do do	10
For the best 6 varieties of Fall Apples, not less than 5 of each,	2
For the best 6 varieties of Winter Apples, not less than 5 of each,	2
For the best and largest collection of Apples,	5
2d do do do	2
For the best 6 varieties of Fall Pears, not less than 5 of each,	4
For the best 4 varieties of Winter Pears,	4
For the best and largest collection of Pears,	6
2d do do do	4
For the best and largest collection Native Grapes,	6
For the best and largest collection of Grapes raised under glass,	5
For the 2d best and largest collection of Grapes raised under glass,	3
For the best new native hardy seedling Grape (not less than four bunches) introduced within the past 2 years,	2
For the best late variety of Peach, not less than half peck,	5
For the best variety of Seedling Apple,	5
2d do do do	2

Bees and Honey.

For best 10 pounds of Honey in the Comb,	\$5
For the best Hive filled with Bees and their Honey in the Comb,	5
For the best Hive of Italian Bees,	3
For best Hive of Bees with Moveable Combs,	3
[The honey must be taken without destroying the bees, and the kind of hive used, and the general management must be stated in writing.]	

Butter and Cheese.

For the best Fresh Butter, not less than 1 lb. made and printed by the Exhibitor,	\$5
For the 2d best Fresh Butter, not less than 1 lb. made and printed by the Exhibitor,	3
For the best firkin or tub of Salted Butter, not less than six months old, made and put up by the Exhibitor,	3

For the best Cheese, not less than 25 lbs. made by the Exhibitor,	5
For the best Cream Cheese, not less than 1 lb.,	2
[The method of making the Butter and Cheese, and the kind of Churn used in making the Butter, must be stated in writing by each exhibitor.]	

Bacon Hams.

For the best Hams, cured by the Exhibitor,	\$10
2d do do do	5
3d do do do	3
[The Hams must be cooked with the skin on, and must be each accompanied by a written statement of the process or recipe used by the exhibitor in curing.]	

FLOWERS.

Plants in Flower.

For the largest and most select collection	\$10
2d do do do	5
For the best and largest amateur collection of Roses,	5
2d do do do	3
For the best and largest Nurseryman's collection of Roses,	5
2d do do do	3
For the best collection of Geraniums,	4
2d do do do	2
For the best collection of Verbenas,	4
2d do do do	2
For the best and largest collection of Foliage Plants,	10
2d do do do	5

Evergreens.

For the best and largest collection of Hardy Evergreens,	10
2d do do do	5

Cut Flowers and Floral Designs.

For the best collection of Cut Flowers not less than 20 kinds,	\$5
2d do do do	2
For the best and largest collection of Dahlias	5
2d do do do	3
For the best collection of Roses,	5
2d do do do	3
For the best Basket with Flowers,	5
2d do do do	3
For the best Vase with Flowers,	5
2d do do do	3
For the best pair of Round Hand Boquets,	3
2d do do do	2
For the best Round Bridal Boquet,	4
2d do do do	2

[Articles in the foregoing class of Flowers will be under the control of the Committee of Arrangements from the beginning to the close of the Fair, but exhibitors have the right to arrange their display according to their own taste after their respective positions have been assigned them.]

Maryland Wines and Cordials.

For the best half dozen dry Wine of any kind	\$5
2d do do do do	3
For the best half dozen Sparkling	5
2d do do do	3

PREMIUMS.

For the best half dozen Sparkling Catawba,	3
do do Dry do	3
do do Norton's Virginia,	3
do do Wine of any kind, made	5
by Exhibitor from grapes grown by himself,	3
For the best bottle home-made Cordial,	3
do do do Bounce,	3
do do do Wine, Blackberry,	3
do do do Currant,	3
do do do Gooseberry,	3
For the best half dozen bottles of Cider,	6

Canned Fruits, Vegetables, Meats, Oysters, &c.

1st Premium: for the largest display of hermetically sealed canned goods, of quality, entitling them to 1st Premium, for quality of goods, style of packages, number of varieties, &c., to be considered in making the award,	\$20
2d do do do	15
3d do do do	10
For best dozen cans of Fresh Peaches in syrup,	10
2d do do do	5
do do Cove Oysters,	5
do do Tomatoes,	5
do do Corn,	5
do do Peas,	5
do do Pickled Oysters in Glass	5
do do Jars or glass of Jellies,	5

Domestic & Household Manufacture.

For best Patchwork Quilt of silk, Diploma &	\$4.00
2d do do do do	2.00
best do do do do	3.00
2d do do do do	1.50
For best Knit Counterpane, do	3.00
2d do do do	1.50
best Home-made Carpet, do	4.00
do do Hearth Rug, do	3.00
do Piece Home-made Cloth, do	2.00
2d do do do do	1.00
best do do Shirt, do	2.00
do pair Fine Woolen Knit Long Hose, Diploma and	1.00
do do Coarse do do	1.00
do do Woolen Knit Half Hose, do	1.00
do do Fine Cotton Knit L. " do	1.00
do do Coarse do " do	1.00
do do do do Half " do	1.00
do Worsted Affghan, do	2.00
do Specimen of Worsted Work, do	2.00
do Pair Worked Slippers, do	1.00
do Piece of Embroidery, do	2.00
do Fruit of Wax or other material, Diploma and	3
do home-made Soap, Diploma and	1
do do Bread, Diploma and	2
2d do do do	1
For the best home-made Pound Cake, Diploma and	2
do do Sponge Cake, do	2
For the best specimen of Pickles, Diploma and	1
do do Preserves, Diploma and	1
do do Fruit Jelly, Diploma and	1
do do Apple Butter, Diploma and	1

[Discretionary premiums of \$1 may be awarded to meritorious articles not enumerated in the last above list.]

Class G.

Implements.

W. S. G. BAKER, Superintendent.

Division No. 1.

For the best one horse Plough for General use,	Diploma and \$4
two do do	Diploma and 6
three do do	Diploma and 6
Plough for new or rough land,	4
Subsoil Plough,	5
Hillside do	5
Gang do	4
Sulky or Wheel Plough,	5
One Horse Plough for Vegetables,	2
Hand Plough,	2
Potato Plough or Digger,	5
Harrow,	5
Corn Cultivator,	3
Tobacco Cultivator,	3
Horse Hoe,	3
Vegetable Hand Cultivator,	2
Clod Crusher,	8
Field Roller,	8
Grain Drill,	8
Grain Drill, with Guano and Seed Attachment,	15
Broadcast Sower for seed and Fertilizers,	10
Corn Planter for Horse Power,	5
Corn Planter for hand power,	2
Garden Seed Sower,	2
Lime or other Fertilizer Broadcast Spreader,	5

Division No. 2.

For the best machine to Thresh and Clean at one operation for from 6 to 10 horses,	\$10
For the best machine to Thresh and Clean at one operation for from 2 to 6 horses,	20
For best Threshing Machine without Separator,	10
For best Straw Carrier Attachment for Thresher,	5
For best Sweep Horse Power for from 6 to 10 horses,	15
For the best Sweep Horse Power for from 4 to 6 horses,	10
For the best One Horse Railway Power,	5
Two do do	10
For best Mowing Machine for 2 or more horses,	15
1 horse,	5
1 horse for Lawns,	5
For best Mowing Machine, hand power for Lawns,	5
For the best Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine,	10
For the best Combined Reaper and Mower with Dropper Attachment,	20
For the best Combined Reaper and Mower with Self-Raking Attachment,	20
For the best Machine for Reaping and Binding simultaneously,	25
For the best Hay Tedder,	10
Sulky or Wheel Horse Rake,	5
Sulky Revolving Horse Rake,	3

PREMIUMS.

Division No. 3.

For the best Grain Fan to separate Cockle, Garlic, Cheat, Rat Filth, etc. from wheat at one operation,	\$10
For the best Cockle Machine,	5
Corn Sheller for Horse Power,	5
Double Spout Corn Sheller,	4
Single do do	3
Hay, Straw and Stalk Cutter	
Horse Power,	8
Hay and Straw Cutter for Hand or Horse Power,	8
Hay and Straw Cutter by hand power,	5
Vegetable or Root Cutter,	2
Horse Hay Fork,	5
4 Grain Cradles,	3
4 American Grain and Grass Scythes,	3
1/2 dozen Hand Hay Rakes,	3
1/2 dozen Garden Rakes,	2
1/2 dozen Pitch Forks,	2
1/2 dozen Forks for Digging,	2
1/2 dozen Long Handled Shovels,	2
Briar or Bramble Scythe,	1

Division No. 4.

For the best Hay Press by horse power, hand power,	\$8
Large Cider and Wine Press,	8
Small do do	5
Cheese Press,	3
Smut Machine,	3
Clover Huller and Cleaner,	3
Stump Puller,	5
Churn,	3
Bee Hive,	4
Platform Scales,	4
Dumping Wagon,	5
Ox Yoke and Bows,	2
Wagon Brake,	2
Self-Opening and Shutting Gate,	10
Farm Gate,	3
Portable Fence,	5
Set American made Pruning Tools,	2
Set Ditching Tools,	3
Machine for Grinding Reaper Knives,	3
Road Scraper,	2
Stone Breaker for Roads,	10

Division No. 5.

For the best Portable Steam Engine,	\$40
do Farm Mill,	10
Saw Mill for Lumber,	25
do Firewood,	10
Stave Machine,	5

Shingle Machine,	5
Drain Tile Machine,	5
Drain Tile, in assorted samples,	3
Agricultural Steamer,	10
Corn and Cob Mill,	5
Farm Pump for Hand Power,	3
do Wind do	5
Water Ram or other Water Elevator by Water Power,	10
Machine for Drilling Stone,	5
Cooking Stove,	5
Washing Machine,	5
Clothes Wringer,	3
Refrigerator,	3
Sewing Machine, Diploma and 10	

Wilson Sewing Machine of Cleveland, Ohio, will exhibit, but is barred from competition.

Discretionary Premiums.

Discretionary Premiums to the amount of \$100 may be distributed at the discretion of the Committee appointed therefor, for any especially new and valuable improvements.

Class H.

Carriages and Leather Manufactures.

ALFRED JENKINS, Superintendent.

For the best pair of Plough Gears, made by Exhibitor,	\$ 5
Set of Single Wagon Harness for Farm, made by Exhibitor,	5
Se Cart Harness made by the Exhibitor,	5
Set of Double Farm Wagon Harness,	8
Set of Double Carriage Harness,	20
dot Single do	10
Farm Saddle,	3
Man's Saddle and Bridle,	5
Lady's Saddle and Bridle,	5
Travelling Trunk,	5
Lot Wagon Whips, not less than 6,	2
Carriage do do do	5
Gentleman's and Lady's Riding Whips, not less than 6,	2
Two Horse Family Carriage,	30
One Horse Light Wagon, with top,	10
Two do do without top,	10
One Horse Family Carriage,	15
Jagger Wagon for general use,	15

BALTIMORE MARKETS--July 31.

Prepared for the "Maryland Farmer" by **GILLMORE & ROGERS**, Produce Commission Merchants, 159 W. Pratt st.

[Unless when otherwise specified the prices are wholesale.]

ASHES.—Dull at \$6.50@ \$6.75.

BESWAX.—Quiet at 30@31 cts.

BROOM CORN.—6½@8½ cts.

COFFEE.—Job lots, gold duty paid, 19@23 cts.

COTTON.—Market steady—Good Ordinary 14½ cts; Low Middling 16 cts; Middling 16½.

EGGS.—Large Receipt, light demand, Barrelled 15 cts; Cases 17 cts.

FERTILIZERS.—No change to note. We quote:

Peruvian Guano.....	\$66	ton of 2000 lbs
Turner's Excelsior.....	60	ton "
Turner's Ammo. S. Phos.....	50	ton "
E. F. Coe's Ammo. S. Phos.....	55	ton "
Soluble Pacific Guano.....	50	ton "
Rasin & Co., Soluble Sea Island Guano	50	ton "
Rasin & Co., Ground Bone and Meat..	"	"
Rasin & Co., Ammonia, Potash and Bone Phosphate of Lime.....	"	"
Flour of Bone.....	60	ton "
John Bullock & Sons Pure G'd Bone..	45	ton "
Whitman's phosphate.....	50	ton "
Bone Dust.....	45	ton "
Horne's Maryland Super Phos.....	50	ton "
Horne's Bone Dust.....	45	ton "
Dissolved Bones.....	60	ton "
Missouri Bone Meal.....	47	ton "
New Jersey Ground Bone.....	40	ton "
Moro Phillips' Super-Phosphate Lime	50	ton "
"A A" Mexican Guano.....	30	ton "
"A" do. do.....	30	ton "
Plaster.....	\$1.75	per bbl.

FRUITS GREEN.—Pears, eating, 1.75 per bushel, Apples, 1.50@3.00 per bushel, Peaches 1.00@2.00 per bushel.

FRUITS DRIED.—Good demand—Cherries 20@22 cents, Blackberries 9@10 cts.; Apples sliced 12@13 cts.; Apples quarters, 9@10 cts.

FLOUR.—Demand fair for export Super \$4.25@4.75; Extra 5.25@6.00; Western Family 6.50@8.00; Choice family 9.50@9.75.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Market active—fair to choice White 1.25@1.50; fair to choice Red, 1.20@1.40; Corn, Southern white, 90@93 cents; Corn Southern yellow, 82@85 cts.

HAY AND STRAW.—Oats 55@65 cts. per ton; Hay new Timothy \$22@23 per ton; Rye Straw \$13; Oat Straw \$12; Wheat Straw \$10.

HIDES.—Green 9@10 cts.; Dry salted 14 cts.; Dry Flint 18 cents.

PROVISIONS.—Sugar Cured Hams 17 cts.; Bacon Shoulders, 9½ cts.; Rib Sides, 11½ cts.; Clear Rib Sides, 12 cts.

POTATOES.—Early Rose 3.00@3.50 per bushel; Red Sweets \$5.00; Yellow do. \$6.00.

RICE.—Carolina, 8½@9 cts.; Rangoon 7@7½ cts.

SALT.—Ground Alum per sack \$1.25@1.36; Fine, \$2.25 @2.35 per sack; Turks Island 35@40 cts. per bushel.

WHISKEY.—Western 1.00@1.05 cts. per gallon.



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Randolph Peters—Great Northern & Southern Nurseries.

J. E. Lloyd—Dark & Light Brahmas, &c.

W. W. Cobey—Cotswold or Combing Wool Sheep.

J. Cook—Strawberry Plants.

J. C. Durborow—Superior Grain Mill.

P. K. Dedrick & Co.—Perpetual Bailing Press.

T. S. Hubbard—Grape Vines.

John Merryman—Herefords for sale.

R. W. L. Rasin & Co.—Ground Bone and Meat.

do—Soluble Sea Island Guano.

Great Western Gun Works—Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers.

J. Howard McHenry—Farming Implements for sale.

C. B. Rogers—10,000 lbs. Turnip Seed for sale.

W. W. Giles—Well Auger.

John Saul—Saul's Nurseries, Washington, D. C.

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OPINION OF THE PRESS.

From the *Maryland Farmer* June, 1874.—We have received a copy of this highly interesting volume, ably edited by our literary friend and townsman Arch. Hawkins, Esq. who has given us a volume teeming with information of a very valuable character, in relation to Baltimore, from its very first settlement up to the present time, and which cannot but prove acceptable to every Baltimorean; even the "oldest inhabitant" will find food for thought, &c.—All the daily and weekly papers of Baltimore have expressed a like favorable opinion regarding the book which is for sale at the following places, viz: Office Maryland Farmer, 145 West Pratt st.—John P. Des Forges, 3 St. Paul st.—Geo. Lycett, 44 Lexington st.—Edward T. Richardson, 7 West Baltimore st.—John Murphy & Co., 182 West Baltimore st.—John G. McGinnis, 769 W. Baltimore st.—Mrs. S. J. Wallis, 341 N. Gay st.—Thos. G. Doyle, 289 N. Gay st. july-tf

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WITH AN EXPOSE OF MEDICAL HUMBUGS, QUACKS AND CHARLATANS, OF ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES.

It ventilates Quacks, Impostors, Traveling Doctors, Patent Medicine Venders, Noted Female Cheats, Fortune tellers and Mediums, and gives interesting accounts of Noted Physicians and Narratives of their lives. It reveals startling secrets and instructs all how to avoid the ills which flesh is heir to. We want agents in every town and county to sell this book. For circulars and terms address the publishers,

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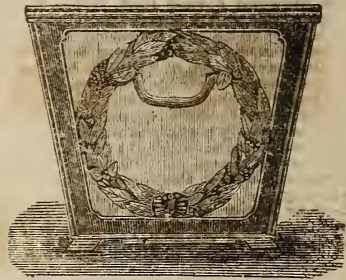
Something New in Horticulture.

An Improved Flower Vase

THAT IS
Ornamental, Light, Strong and Imperishable.

A thing that has long been wanted.

A thing of beauty and a joy forever.



Length at top 20 inches, side 17 in., bottom 15 in.

This vase is made in sections, and can be closely packed for transportation or storage. The frame is of Iron and the interior of slate or other imperishable material. As a substitute for cedar tubs or wooden boxes that soon decay its value must be appreciated by all who have large plants to keep in the house, greenhouse or conservatory. It also can be used to advantage as a Lawn Vase or Urn, being Cheaper than Terra Cotta.

Price this Size.....\$7 00.

Sent to any address by express C. O. D

For Terms to Agents or other particulars address

GEORGE BALDERSTON,

July-1t Colora Nursery, Cecil County, Maryland.

A. G. MOTT, No. 40 ENSOR STREET,

(near the Bel-Air Market, BALTIMORE,)

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SEEDS, FERTILIZERS, &c.

If you want a superb Harvester, buy an AETNA. At Pimlico, for three successive years the AETNA won the first premium. Price of Mower \$115, Combined Reaper, with Geared Reel and Dropper Attachment, \$165.

THE WILEY PLOW

a head of all competitors. We make all sizes of this admirable plow, RIGHT, LEFT HAND AND SIDE HILL. Also the

Minor & Horton, Empire, Plug, Woodcock, and other popular PLOWS. CASTINGS, by piece or ton. Corn Planters, with and without Guano Attachment, \$23 and \$21 each. The best pattern

Cucumber Wood Pump

for shallow and deep wells. Several second-hand Buckeye Mowers for sale. Mowing Machines, and other implements repaired with despatch. A call is solicited.

ap-1y

The American Sardine Co.'s Boneless Sardines, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

To Farmers, Planters & Gardeners!

PURE GROUND BONE,

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN BULLOCK & SON,

61 S. Gay Street, Baltimore, Md.

Factory, Washington Road, within City Limits.

P. O. Box 636.

PACKED IN BARRELS OR BAGS, \$45 PER TON.

For the past thirty years we have been engaged in the manufacture of Pure Ground Bone, our crude stock being gathered daily from the Butchers here, with whom we have yearly contracts. Having recently added additional and improved machinery, we are now prepared to fill all orders in our line with promptness and despatch. Would respectfully call attention to the annexed certificate:

BALTIMORE, March 1st, 1873.

Messrs. John Bullock & Son, Baltimore, Md.

GENTS—The following is the result of an analysis of your Ground Bone:

	PER CENT.
Moisture determined at 212° Fahrenheit,	5 44
Organic matter,	39 16
Containing Nitrogen, 4.47 per cent.,	
Equal to Ammonia, 5.42 per cent.	
Inorganic matter,	55 40
Containing Phosphoric Acid, 22.15 per cent.,	
Equal to Bone Phos. of Lime, 48.35 per cent.	
Alumina, Oxide of Iron, and Carbonate and Floride of Lime not determined.	
Insoluble Residue, 3.61 per cent.	

100 00

I am pleased to state that this is one of the richest and most available forms of Phosphate of Lime and Ammonia that can be found for agricultural purposes. The percentage of valuable ingredients named is in excess of the generality of fertilizers now being offered for sale.

Respectfully, &c.,

P. B. WILSON,

Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

Maryland Agricultural College.

Located on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, nine miles from Washington, and twenty-eight miles from Baltimore.

The next Session will commence on the

15th September, 1874,

and end the last week in June, 1875. It is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each.

In addition to Agriculture and the Sciences pertaining thereto, a full Collegiate Course is taught.

STUDENTS who do not desire to take the whole Course are allowed within reasonable limits, to select such studies as their parents and guardians may designate.

THERE IS NO CHARGE FOR TUITION.

Charge for board, including Fuel, Gas, Washing, &c., \$100 per term, and a Matriculation fee of \$5.

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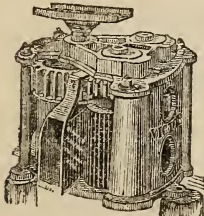
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june-ly.



STANDARD Cane Machinery,
For Sorgo and Sugar Cane.
The only recognized standard in Cane Machines are the
COOK EVAPORATOR AND VICTOR CANE MILL.
There are of these Machines **Over 31,000 in use.**
They have taken the

FIRST PREMIUMS AT 117 STATE FAIRS.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue and Price Lists.

BLMYER MANUFACTURING CO.,
664 to 694 W. 8th St., Cincinnati, O.

Shaker Thresher, Wood Sowing Machines, Corn Crushers, Steam Engines, Farm and Church Bells.
june-4t

WANTED! CANVASSERS for the **Farmer and Gardener**, Lancaster, Pa. A Monthly containing valuable matter all through and neater printed than any paper of the kind. Subscription price only 50 cts. a year, or to **Canvassers** 25 cents. Sample Nos, 10 cents. Large Commission paid and Premiums given.
Advertisers will find it a valuable medium.
may-1f

DARK BRAHMAS ONLY.

JAMES C. HIGGINS,

BREEDER OF

Superior DARK BRAHMAS,

DELHI MILLS, MICHIGAN.

I breed no other variety, and am therefore enabled to give my whole attention to the improvement and care of this very popular and useful Fowl. I have six yards, all of high character, and from the best strains of England and America. Among my present breeding cocks are "Donald," winner of 1st, and "Clarence," winner of 2nd, at Buffalo and Hartford, 1874, and Prince Charles, winner at Boston, 1874.

Circulars free. Say where you saw this advertisement.

july-3t*

WILKINSON'S

Improvement in Dairy Rooms.

Patented May 5th, 1874, by J. Wilkinson, Rural Architect, Baltimore, Md.

A Substitute for, and every way superior to the proverbially unreliable "SPRING HOUSE," adapted to use above or below the surface of the ground; and in any latitude or location.

Descriptive circulars furnished applicants, and Plans and Specification by which to build, prepared promptly, and efficiency guaranteed.

june-1f.

IMPROVED COTSWOLD

Combing Wool Sheep.

I offer for sale *Pure bred* Rams and Ewes of this **SUPERIOR STOCK.**

At the last exhibition of the State Agricultural Society my sheep were awarded **EVERY PREMIUM** contended for. My recently Imported Ram "Duke of Gloucester" is an animal of great size and beauty, *defying competition* in this country.

I refer to the editors of the *Maryland Farmer*.

Address,

C. J. B. MITCHELL,

july-3t

QUENETOWN, Md.

LIST OF PREMIUMS
 OF THE
First Exhibition
 OF THE
Maryland Horticultural Society,
 TO BE HELD AT
LEHMANN'S HALL,
 277 N. Howard St., bet. Madison and Richmond Sts.
 On Wednesday, Thursday & Friday, September 9th, 10th, 11th, 1874,
 IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Professional List.

For best 12 Greenhouse and Stove Plants,	\$12	Geraniums, Double, 2d best collection of 12 varieties,	3
" 2d best do do	6	Gladiolus, best 12 varieties, cut or in pots,	4
" best single specimen Plant (not variegated)	5	do 2d best do do	2
" 2d best do do do	3	Dahlias, best 12 in varieties,	4
" best 6 variegated Plants not offered in any other collection,	6	do 2d best do	2
" 2d best 6 variegated Plants not offered in any other collection,	3	Verbenas, best 12 varieties,	3
" best single specimen of variegated Plants,	5	do 2d best do	2
" 2d best do do do	3	Roses, best 12 varieties,	3
" best collection of 12 varieties of Coleus and Acrianthis,	6	do 2d best do	2
" 2d best collection of 12 varieties of Coleus and Acrianthis,	3	Annuals, best 4 trusses each,	3
" best 12 varieties Caladiums,	6	do 2d best do	2
" 2d best do do	3	Best collection of cut Flowers, filling 20 bottles, 3 spikes each,	6
" best 12 varieties of Ferns,	6	2d best collection of cut Flowers, filling 20 bottles, 3 spikes each,	3
" 2d best do do	3	Hanging Baskets, best pair,	4
" best 6 varieties of Lycopodiums,	4	do do best single,	2
" 2d best do do	2	Best collection of hardy and tender Evergreens,	8
" best 6 varieties of Dracænas,	6	2d best do do do do	5
" 2d best do do	3	Rustic Stand—For the best specimen, not less than 3 feet high,	5
" best 6 varieties of Palms,	6	Rustic Stand—For 2d best specimen, not less than 3 feet high,	3
" 2d best do do	3	Ornamental Vases—best collection,	5
" best 12 Succulents,	6	Statuary—Garden do	5
" 2d best do	3	Bouquet—best Parlor,	3
" best seedling Stove or Greenhouse Plant,	5	" 2d do	2
" best Wardian Cases,	3	" Best Hand,	3
" best new Plants not offered in any collection	10	" 2d do	2
" 2d best do do do	5	" best Bride,	3
Geraniums, Zonales, best collection of 12 varieties	5	" 2d do	2
do do 2d best do do	3	Basket of cut Flowers—for the best,	5
do Variegated best do 6 varieties,	5	" " 2d best,	3
do do 2d best do do	3	Table Designs not exceeding 4 feet high—best,	6
do Double best do do	5	" do do do 2d best,	4
		For best basket of Fruit and Flowers,	8
		" 2d best do do	5

PREMIUMS.

Amateur List.

For best 6 Greenhouse and Stove Plants,	\$6 00
" 2d best do do	3 00
For best Single specimen Plant, (not variegated)	5 00
" 2d best specimen Plant, (not variegated,)	3 00
For best 3 variegated Plants not offered in any other collection,	3 00
For 2d best variegated Plants, (not offered in any other collection,)	1 50
For best single specimen of variegated Plants,	5 00
For 2d best specimen of variegated Plants,	3 00
For best collection of 6 varieties of Coleus and Aclanthis,	3 00
For 2d best collection of 6 varieties of Coleus and Aclanthis,	1 50
For best 6 varieties Caladiums,	3 00
For 2d best varieties Caladiums,	1 50
For best 6 varieties of Ferns,	3 00
For 2d best do	1 50
For best 3 varieties of Lycopodiums,	2 00
" 2d best do do	1 00
For best 3 varieties of Dracænas,	3 00
" 2d best do do	1 50
For best 3 varieties of Palms,	3 00
" 2d best do do	1 50
For best 6 Succulents,	3 00
" 2d best do	1 50
For best seedling Stove or Greenhouse Plant,	5 00
For best Wardian Cases,	5 00
For best new Plants not offered in any collection,	10 00
" 2d best Plants not offered in any collection,	5 00
Geraniums, Zonales, best collection of 6 varieties,	2 50
Geraniums, Zonales, 2d best collection of 6 varieties,	1 50
Geraniums, Variegated best do 3 varieties,	2 50
Geraniums, Variegated 2d best collection varieties,	1 50
Geraniums, Double best collection of 3 varieties,	2 50
Geraniums, Double 2d best collection of varieties,	1 50
Gladiolus, best 6 varieties cut, or in pots,	2 00
" 2d best do do	1 00
Dahlias, best 6 in varieties,	2 00
" 2d best do	1 00
Verbenas, best 6 varieties,	1 50
" 2d best do	1 00
Roses, best 6 varieties,	1 50
" 2d best do	1 00
Annuals, best 2 trusses, each	1 50
" 2d best do	1 00
Best collection of cut Flowers, filling 10 bottles—3 spikes each,	3 00
2d best collection of cut Flowers, filling 10 bottles—3 spikes each,	1 50
Hanging Baskets, best pair,	4 00
" " best single,	2 00
Rustic Stand—For the best specimen, not less than 3 feet high,	5 00
Rustic Stand—For 2d best specimen, not less than 3 feet high,	3 00
Ornamental Vases—best collection,	5 00

Statuary—Garden	do	5 00
Boquet—best Parlor,		3 00
" 2d do		2 00
" best Hand,		3 00
" 2d do		2 00
" best Bride,		3 00
" 2d do		2 00
Basket of cut Flowers—for the best,		5 00
" do 2d best,		3 00
Table Designs not exceeding 4 feet high—best		6 00
" do do 2d best,		4 00
For best basket of Fruit and Flowers,		8 00
" 2d best do do		5 00

VICK'S SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

For best collection of Cut Flowers, from seeds grown or imported by me,	\$20 00
" 2d best do do do	15 00
" 3d best do do do	10 00
" 4th best do do do	5 00

This offer is made to amateurs only. The money will be forwarded promptly to the officers of the Society directly, or to the persons obtaining the premiums, as may be deemed best, as soon as the awards are made. The awards to be made by the regular Judges on Flowers, or by any committee appointed for the purpose. When only one collection is exhibited, the Judges may award the first or any other premium, according to merit.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Professional and Amateur List.

APPLES.

For best 20 varieties—6 specimens each,	\$10 00
" 2d best do do do	5 00
For best and largest collection in varieties,	10 00
" 2d best do do do	5 00

PEARS.

For best 12 varieties—6 specimens each,	10 00
" 2d best do do do	5 00
For best and largest collection in varieties,	10 00
" 2d best do do do	5 00
For best dish of	3 00

PEACHES.

For best 12 varieties—6 specimens each,	10 00
" 2d best do do do	5 00
" best and largest collection in varieties,	10 00
" 2d best do do do	5 00

QUINCES.

For best peck,	3 00
----------------	------

Best collection of FRUITS OF ANY KIND, grown by the Exhibitor,	15 00
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GRAPES.

Foreign—best 6 varieties, 2 bunches each,	6 00
" 2d best do do do	3 00
For best single specimen bunch,	3 00
Native—best 3 varieties, 2 bunches each,	3 00
" 2d best do do do	2 00
For best collection of,	5 00
For best seedling—first fruited,	3 00

FIGS—best dish of,	2 00
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PREMIUMS.

VEGETABLES.		
BEETS—for best 12 specimens,	2 00	
“ 2d best do	1 00	
CARROTS—for best 12 specimens,	2 00	
“ 2d best do	1 00	
CORN—for best 12 specimens of garden,	2 00	
“ 2d best do do	1 00	
MELONS—for best 6 specimens of Mush,	2 00	
“ 2d best do do	1 00	
“ for best 6 specimens of Water,	2 00	
“ 2d best do do	1 00	
LIMA BEANS—for best 2 quarts,	1 00	
BEANS—SNAP—for best 1 peck,	2 00	
“ “ 2d best do	1 00	
PARSNIPS—for best 12 specimens,	2 00	
POTATOES—for best half bushel,	2 00	
“ 2d best do	1 00	
SALSIFY—for best 12 specimens,	1 00	
SQUASH—for best 6,	2 00	
TOMATO—for best peck,	2 00	
“ 2d best,	1 00	
CELERY—for best 6 roots,	2 00	
“ 2d best,	1 00	
OKRA—for best dish of,	1 00	

BROCCOLI—for best 4 heads,	2 00
“ 2d best,	1 00
CABBAGE—for best 6 drumheads,	2 00
“ do 6 Savoy,	1 00
EGG PLANTS—for best 6 specimens for table use,	2 00
“ “ for 2d best 6 specimens, for table use,	2 00
ONIONS—for best peck of	2 00
TURNIPS—for best half bushl. of any variety	1 00
PUMPKINS—for best 4 specimens,	2 00
CUCUMBERS—for best 12 specimens,	2 00
For best and largest collection of Vegetables,	6 00
For best display of Horticultural Tools,	5 00

Discretionary Premiums.

In accordance with the action of the Society the Committee on awards are authorized in their discretion to award \$50 to be divided in premiums for such Seedling Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, as may be deemed deserving such reward.

A GREAT BARGAIN

OFFERED IN

High-Bred Stock.

I am authorized to sell several very fine, pure bred horses of fashionable blood, MARES, FILLIES, GELDINGS, STALLIONS and COLTS, large, sound and handsome. They will be sold at extremely

LOW PRICES,


for cash, as they belong to a gentleman who is overstocked.

W. W. W. BOWIE.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

FOR FALL PLANTING.

Of all the leading varieties at the lowest rates.

 SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

J. COOK,

aug-2t.

Carroll, Baltimore county, Md.

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Is authorized to contract for advertising in this paper.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED FREE. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers

of every kind. Send stamp for Illustrated Price List to

Great Western GUN WORKS,

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Pittsburg, Pa.

10,000 LBS. NEW CROP TURNIP SEED, of all the most approved varieties. A large stock of IMPORTED and AMERICAN FIELD and GARDEN SEED.

C. B. ROGERS, Seed Dealer,
133 Market Street, Philadelphia.
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Save Fifty Dollars!

THE NEW FLORENCE.

PRICE, \$20 below any other first-class
VALUE, \$30 above Sewing Machine.

SAVED, \$50 by buying the Florence.

Every machine warranted.

Special terms to clubs and dealers.

Send for circulars to the

*Florence S. M. Co., Florence, Mass.,
or 49 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.*

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LATEST IMPROVED
HORSE POWERS,
GRAIN THRESHING AND
WOOD SAWING MACHINES,
PATENTED.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

A. W. GRAY & SONS,

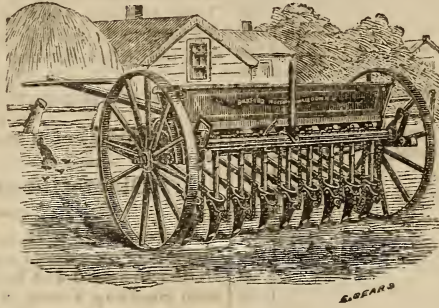
MIDDLETOWN, VT.

Parties who wish to purchase Machines that have proved to be the best in market will do well to send for Circulars and Descriptive Price List, which will be forwarded free,
may-3t

SUPERIOR GRAIN DRILL.

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN,

Champion of the Field Trials.



THE ONLY PERFECT GRAIN DRILL IN THE WORLD.

Having a Successful Fertilizing Attachment.

Certain in Distribution, accurate in Measurement of Seed used, and possessing more facilities and conveniences for adjustment to quantity, and practical operations in the field than any or all other Drills manufactured.

Sole Agent for BALL'S CELEBRATED STEEL PLOWS. These Plows are of very Light Draft, and easily convertible into cast or combination by the farmers. Send for Circular. Also Agent for the DIAMOND STATE SEPARATOR, with 4, 6 or 8 Horse Power. Also, PERUVIAN GUANO AND BONES OF ALL GRADES.

JOHN C. DURBOROW,
55 Light Street, near Pratt, Baltimore, Md.

SAUL'S NURSERIES,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The undersigned offers a fine stock of those celebrated new **EARLY PEACHES**, **EARLY BEATRICE**, **EARLY LOUISE**, and **EARLY RIVERS**. Also the following new varieties raised by Mr. Rivers:

ALEXANDRA NOBLESSE,	EARLY ALFRED,
CRIMSON GALANDE,	EARLY LEOPOLD,
ALBATROSS,	EARLY ALBERT,
CONDOR,	EARLY SILVER,
FALCON,	LADY PALMERSTON,
GOSHAWK,	MAGDALA,
MERLIN,	COMET,
RADCLIFFE,	NECTARINE PEACH.
SEA EAGLE,	

NEW PEARS—*Sauvenir du Congress*, *Beurre d' Assumption* and other new kinds.

FRUIT TREES—an extensive stock of well grown trees, Pear, Apple, Cherry, Plum, Apricot, &c., Grape Vines, Small Fruits, &c.

EVERGREENS—Small Sizes suitable for Nurserymen, as well as large plants in great variety.

DUTCH BULBS—direct from the best growers in Holland. In first quality Bulbs.

NEW AND RARE GREEN HOUSE PLANTS—for winter blooming, &c.

NEW CLEMATIS—New Double Wisteria, new and choice Roses, *Primula Japonica*, &c—

Catalogues mailed to applicants.

Jan-17

JOHN SAUL, Washington City, D. C.

CUTTINGS OF GRAPE VINE.—The Germantown Telegraph says:—The Western Rural recommends that cuttings of grape vines should be taken in the fall and put in bundles, buried in the earth or packed in moist sand in the cellar. We do this cutting in February, bury in the earth in bundles, marked, and plant out in the spring. Except such as Delaware, Diana, and one or two others, the wood of which is very hard and difficult to grow, we have no trouble in growing any quantity."

FLOWERS IN SAND.—Many pretty little blossoms of bulbs of violets, primroses, and other spring flowers having short stalks, will keep fresh for a long time if each flower be pricked into a saucer or plate of wet sand. The great advantage of the sand over water used in the usual way, is that each bloom remains in its place just where fixed. It is a good idea to keep a flat glass dish filled as stated above, on the side board, and stick in a few more in their places.

EVERY reader of the MARYLAND FARMER will receive free a copy of the best Agricultural and Family Newspaper in this Country by addressing Moore's Rural New Yorker, 78 Duane Street New York.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

Sadler's Business College.
LECTURES.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH.

DR. ISSAC I. HAYES,

The Arctic Traveler and Explorer.

Subject:—ICELAND—Illustrated.

This Lecture will be illustrated in the most beautiful and comprehensive manner, with Photograph Views, enlarged by the Stereopticon, shewing with truthfulness to nature the terrors of Arctic Life and the mysteries of the frozen North.

TICKETS AT M'CAFFREY'S, 50 Cents.

Reserved Seats 25 cents extra.

FOR SALE AT THE MARYLAND FARMER OFFICE.

AN ILLUSTRATED ESSAY ON
"DAIRY ROOMS AND DAIRY FARMING,"

BY J. WILKINSON,

Rural Architect and Consulting Agriculturist,
Baltimore, Md.

Fifty Cents per copy, post paid.

BALTIMORE MARKETS--Nov. 1.

Prepared for the "Maryland Farmer" by **GILLMORE & ROGERS**, Produce Commission Merchants,
159 W. Pratt st.

[Unless when otherwise specified the prices are wholesale.]

ASHES.—Pots quiet at \$6 50 @ \$6 75.

BEESEWAX.—Good demand at 28 cts.

BROOM CORN.—Active at 6½ @ 10 cts.

COFFEE.—Active demand—prices range from 17 to 20 cts. for ordinary to choice; gold duty paid.

COTTON.—Market active and firm—Ordinary, 12½ cts; Good Ordinary 13½ cts; Low Middling, 14½ cts; Middling, 15 cts; Good Middling, 15½ cts; Middling Fair, 16 cts.

EGGS.—Fresh lots—ready sale—Md. and Pa., case, 25 cts.; Ohio, barrel, 24 @ 25 cts.

FERTILIZERS.—No change to note. We quote:

Peruvian Guano.....	\$66	per ton of 2000 lbs
Turner's Excelsior.....	55	per ton "
Turner's Ammo. S. Phos.....	45	per ton "
E. F. Coe's Ammo. S. Phos.....	55	per ton "
Soluble Pacific Guano.....	50	per ton "
Rasin & Co., Soluble Sea Island Guano	50	per ton "
Rasin & Co., Ground Bone and Meat..	"	" "
Rasin & Co., Ammonia, Potash and	"	" "
Bone Phosphate of Lime.....	60	per ton "
Flour of Bone.....	45	per ton "
John Bullock & Sons Pure G'd Bone..	50	per ton "
Whitman's phosphate.....	45	per ton "
Bone Dust.....	45	per ton "
Horner's Maryland Super Phos.....	50	per ton "
Horner's Bone Dust.....	45	per ton "
Dissolved Bones.....	60	per ton "
Missouri Bone Meal.....	47	per ton "
New Jersey Ground Bone.....	40	per ton "
Moro Phillips' Super-Phosphate Lime	50	per ton "
"A A" Mexican Guano.....	30	per ton "
"A" do.....	30	per ton "
Plaster.....	\$1.75	per bbl.

FRUITS DRIED.—Cherries, 25 @ 27 cents; Blackberries, 8½ @ 9 cts; Whortleberries, 13 cts; Raspberries, 30 @ 32 cts; Peaches, peeled, bright, 19 @ 22 cts; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 8 @ 9 cts; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 6 @ 7 cts; Apples, sliced, bright, 9 @ 12 cts; Apples, quarters, bright, 5 @ 7 cts.

FLOUR.—Market quiet—Super \$4.25 @ 4.75; Extra 5.00 @ 5.25; Western Family 5.50 @ 7.00; Choice family, \$8.50 @ 8.75.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Active, fair to choice, white, 1.25 @ 1.40; fair to choice, red, 1.20 @ 1.35. Corn—Southern choice 90 @ 95—Yellow do 80 @ 84—Western mixed 80 @ 86 cts. Oats—Light receipts, firm market, at 57 @ 60 cts.

HAY AND STRAW.—Timothy Hay, steady at \$20 @ \$22 per ton; Rye Straw \$13 @ 14; Oat Straw 12 @ 14; Wheat Straw \$10 00 @ 12.00.

HIDES.—Green 9 @ 11 cts.; Dry salted 13 @ 14 cts.; Dry Flint 15 @ 18 cents.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon Shoulders, 9 cts.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½ @ 13 cts.; S. C. Hams, 14 @ 16 cts.

POTATOES.—Early Rose 75 @ 80 cts. per bushel—Sweet's \$2.25 @ \$2.50 per Barrel.

RICE.—Carolina and Louisiana, 7½ @ 8 cts.

SALT.—Fair demand—Ground Alum \$1.15 @ 1.25 Fine; 2.05 @ 2.20 per sack; Turks Island 30 @ 35 cts. per bushel.

WHISKEY.—\$1.03 @ 1.05 cts. per gallon.

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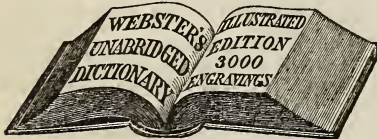
The Lee Memorial Monument.

The latest advices from the Lee Memorial Association is that Prof. Edwad V. Valentine, the sculptor, having procured from Vermont a block of pure white marble, is fashioning the statue of Gen. Lee, which is to be placed on the grand monument now being erected at his tomb, at the Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia.—The figure represents Gen. Lee reposing in an easy, recumbent position upon a couch, his head and shoulders slightly raised above the body, his left arm outstretched by the side of his sword, his right arm laid across his breast.—He wears full Confederate uniform, including boots and gauntlets, and a light drapery covers nearly the whole form. The appearance is natural and graceful, indicating peaceful slumber rather than death.

The monument, when surmounted with this fine work of art, will be a lasting memorial to one of Virginia's noblest sons and patriots. The members of this Association are gentlemen well and favorably known by the entire community, who will see that nothing is left undone that will add to the beauty and finish of this great work. We are advised by the Secretary, Mr. Chas. A. Davidson, of Lexington, Virginia, that the funds subscribed are insufficient to complete the monument. In order to further this object they have issued a *life-size* steel engraved portrait of Gen. Lee, to be sold only by subscription, through authorized agents, the proceeds of such sales to be applied toward the completion of the work. An opportunity is here presented to every person, not only to procure, at a reasonable price, a superb life-like portrait of the great General, but to aid in the erection of a lasting monument to his memory. Each subscriber will receive a certificate duly signed by the Secretary and Chairman of the Lee Memorial Association.

We commend this valuable portrait to the public, and predict for it an immense sale. Some energetic person should secure the agency in this section to assist in this noble work. W. W. Bostwick & Co., Nos. 177 & 179 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, have been appointed General Managers of all agencies in the United States.—All communications addressed to the above firm, for circulars, certificates and terms to agents, will receive their immediate attention.

nov-1t



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HINTS ON HOUSE PAPERING.

This is the season, among good housewives, for cleaning, whitewashing, painting, papering, and otherwise renovating the domicile.

After the cleaning, whitewashing, and painting is accomplished, comes the process of papering the walls; but the first thing, frequently, to be done is the removal of the old paper. To do this successfully, wet the wall thoroughly; and, when well soaked, the old paper can be stripped off very quickly. After the paper is removed, wash the wall to get off all the particles of paper which may remain, and leave the walls till nearly dry before commencing to lay the new paper. If the walls have been whitewashed instead of papered, wash the walls with vinegar, which will make the paste and paper adhere more securely. A bench is easily made for measuring and cutting the paper, by placing boards of suitable length across two flour barrels. The paper should be unrolled and cut to proper length and in sufficient quantity to cover the room, before the pasting process commences. These sheets should be laid one over the other, to be readily at hand when the paste is ready to begin work. The liability of turning the edges or damaging the paper will be greatly obviated by adopting this course. Flour paste is the usual article for the purpose, and rye flour is considered better than wheat, as it has more adhesion. Mix the flour in cold water thoroughly, by stirring, until the paste has a thin creamy consistence, and then boil, when it will thicken, according to the length of time it is submitted to the heat. If found too thick in cooling, add boiling water till the desired degree of thickness is obtained; then add a little carbolic acid to prevent the paste from souring or becoming moldy. A broad whitewash brush is the best to apply the paste with, and the paper should be laid quickly after pasting, to prevent its becoming soft and tender to handle.

Two persons are required to lay on paper with rapidity, one to paste and one to apply the paper. When the paper is pasted it should be handed to the person on the ladder, who holds it about a foot from the top end, and lays it evenly against the wall at the top, allowing the upper end to hang over on the backs of the hands. By looking down the wall, it may be seen when it matches the previously laid length; and after adjusting to match, it should then be brought gently to the wall, the backs of the hands then pressed against the wall and passed upwards towards the ceiling, spreading them out towards the corners of the length of paper. The scissors are then run along at the juncture of the wall and ceiling, making a mark which can be easily seen, when the top of the paper is removed for a little distance, and it is cut off even and replaced. Then a soft cloth is gently passed downwards and the paper pressed against the wall to the bottom, where it is cut off as at the top.—*Scientific American.*

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